

Brooklyn Defeats Boston in the Third Game 4 to 3

COMPLETE STORY OF BIG WORLD'S SERIES GAME AT EBBETS FIELD

Details of the Third Contest Between the Red Sox and Brooklyn Nationals Showing Just How Every Play Was Made

By the United Press
FIRST INNING
BOSTON—Hooper flied out to Wheat. Janvrin out, Mowrey to Daubert, a one-hand stop. Shorten singled cleanly to center. Hoblitzel singled to right, but Shorten was thrown out at third, Stengel to Mowrey. No runs, two hits, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Myers was hit by a pitched ball. Daubert was safe on a bunt in front of the home plate. He was credited with his first hit of the series. Stengel sacrificed, Maying. Wheat was passed intentionally, filling the bases. Myers was out at the plate, Hoblitzel to Thomas, on Cutshaw's grounder along the first base line. Mowrey was called out on strikes. No runs, one hit, no errors.
SECOND INNING
BOSTON—Lewis was out on a fly to Myers. Gardner sent a fly to Cutshaw. Scott out on a high fly to Wheat in left field. No runs, no hits, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Olson was thrown out at first by Scott. Miller struck out on three pitched balls. Coombs was out, Scott to Hoblitzel. No runs, no hits, no errors.
THIRD INNING
BOSTON—Thomas was out on a fly to Cutshaw. May, struck out. Hooper singled to center field but was out trying to steal second, Miller to Cutshaw. No runs, one hit, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Myers out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Daubert singled to right, Stengel singled to left, Daubert stopping at second. Wheat was out on a fly to Lewis. Cutshaw singled to right, scoring Daubert, and Stengel going to third. Cutshaw taking second on the throw in. The stands rose and cheered as Daubert crossed the plate. Mowrey out, Scott to Hoblitzel, on a brilliant play. One run, three hits, no errors.
FOURTH INNING
BOSTON—Janvrin was out on a fly to Stengel. Shorten singled to left, his second hit, and was out trying to steal second, Miller to Myers. Shorten's attempted steal was on a hit and a run play, but Hoblitzel failed to hit the ball. No runs, one hit, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Olson beat out a bunt and took second on Gardner's wild throw to first, Olson being credited with a single. Miller sacrificed him to second, May to Janvrin, who covered first, Olson taking third. Coombs singled to right, scoring Olson. Myers sacrificed, May to Hoblitzel, Coombs reaching second. Daubert was out, Scott to Hoblitzel. One run, two hits, one error.
FIFTH INNING
BOSTON—Lewis was out on a fly to Wheat. Gardner out on a foul fly to Mowrey. Scott was thrown out, Coombs to Daubert. No runs, no hits, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Stengel hit a foul fly to Gardner. Wheat was given a base on balls. Cutshaw was thrown out by May, Wheat taking second. Mowrey was given a base on balls. Olson hit to center for three bases, scoring Wheat and Mowrey. Miller was thrown out at first by Scott. Two runs, one hit, no errors.
SIXTH INNING
BOSTON—Thomas was out, Olson to Daubert. Henriksen batted for May and was given a base on balls. Hooper hit the center field wall for three bases, scoring Henriksen. Janvrin out on a fly to Cutshaw. Shorten singled to center, Hooper scoring. Hoblitzel thrown out at first by Coombs. Two runs, two hits, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Foster went in to pitch for Boston and Coombs was out on a line drive to Scott. The game was delayed while Umpire O'Day examined the ball, but it was kept in play. Myers was out on a fly to Gardner. Daubert hit to left for three bases and was out at the plate, Lewis to Gardner, Thomas. No runs, one hit, no errors.
SEVENTH INNING
BOSTON—Lewis out to Daubert unassisted. Gardner hit a home run over the right field fence, clearing it by 10 feet. Coombs himself called in a relief pitcher. He was cheered as he strode to the bench. Pfeiffer went in to pitch. Scott was out on a fly to Myers, who made a great running catch. Thomas struck out. One run, one hit, no errors.
BROOKLYN—Stengel hit a long fly to Hooper in right field. Wheat hit to Hooper, who dropped the ball, the official scorer giving him a single, as Hooper fell to his knees as the ball hit his hands. Wheat went to second on a wild pitch. Cutshaw hit an easy fly to Hoblitzel. Mowrey was

THIRD WORLD'S SERIES GAME SCORE AT EBBETS FIELD

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Boston Americans	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Brooklyn Nationals	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	x	4

BROOKLYN

COOMBS AND MILLER

BOSTON

MAYS AND THOMAS

UMPIRES: DINEEN, CONNOLLY, O'DAY, QUIGLEY

NO VIOLATION OF LAWS LAID TO SUBMARINE

International Rules Adhered to in U Boat Raid, Is Opinion, Unless Further Developments Occur—Neutrality Status
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the delicacy of the submarine situation, it is announced that Secretary Lansing will confer today with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn. While thus far the government has no specific evidence that Germany has not kept the promise made in the reply to the Sussex note, the administration feels concern over possible eventualities, if it shall prove to be true that a submarine campaign is to be prosecuted in close proximity to the United States coast.
One point in particular, in which it may appear that the German government has not kept its promise with the United States, arises from the action of the submarine commander in placing the passengers and crews in open boats at sea. From the accounts, that have come to hand, this appears to have been done in several cases. In the case of the Stephano women and children, among them several infants, were placed in open boats.
The United States had a definite understanding with Germany covering this situation. In the negotiations covering the Frye case Secretary Lansing addressed the German government on that point saying: "Without admitting that the declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirement in article 50 of the declaration that 'before the vessels is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in life boats, the government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the declaration of London as the rule, during the conduct of the German government, in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband."
In reply to this the German government used the following language: "In this the German government quite shares the view of the American government that all possible care must be taken for the security of the crew and passengers of a vessel to be sunk. Consequently, the persons found on board of a vessel may not be ordered into her open boats except when the general conditions, that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coasts afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port."
It would appear that the promise made and the understanding reached in the Frye case would apply directly to the present situation, and the facts surrounding the sinking of each vessel on which Americans were present, will determine whether this promise has been kept. The United States has a precedent, therefore, covering both prosecution of sea warfare near the coast and the ordering of passengers into open boats.
In the case of the Vinland, the British government took prompt action and withdrew its ships of war to a distance that did not interfere with the United States commerce. In the matter of the ordering of passengers and crew into lifeboats, the facts at hand indicate that the sea was calm, weather conditions were favorable and the ships in no case were at any great distance from port.
Notwithstanding this, however, it does not appear that in any instance did the submarine commander take the pains to assure himself that the passengers were in safety or even that all persons had left the ships before the sinking took place.
While warships may be acting technically within their rights in attacking enemy craft outside the three-mile limit, the United States has not held that its rights are not infringed by operations in close proximity to the coast.
(Continued on page seven, column one)

GOVERNOR NAMES OCT. 23 AS DATE OF SPECIAL PRIMARY

Representatives in Suffolk County Districts Affected by Redistricting to Be Named
Acting under the provisions of the act passed at the recent special session of the Legislature, Governor McCall today named Monday, Oct. 23, as the date for the special primaries for the nomination of representatives in such of the wards of Boston, Chelsea and Revere as are affected under the recent apportionment of representatives in Suffolk.
The last date for filing papers for the certification of signatures with the election commissioners and the boards of registrars is fixed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 14, and nomination papers must be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 16, according to the Governor's proclamation. Withdrawals and objections must be filed in the secretary's office not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 18.
The districts in which the three political parties may now nominate candidates for representative at the special (Continued on page five, column five)

FULL TEXT OF COLE DECISION MADE PUBLIC

What New York Court of Appeals Judges Said in Reversing Lower Court Action Against Christian Science Practice
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y.—The official text of the decision of the New York court of appeals of Oct. 3, reversing the lower court judgment against Willis V. Cole, a Christian Science practitioner, convicted of "practicing medicine without lawful authorization and registration," became available for publication today. Samuel J. Elder and Henry D. Estabrook were entered as counsel for Mr. Cole, while the interests of the state were looked after by Edward Swann, district attorney (Robert C. Taylor of counsel). The decision was written by Judge Emory A. Chase of Catskill, and was as follows:
The People of the State of New York, Respondent, v. Willis Vernon Cole, Appellant.
(Appeal from a judgment of the appellate division of the supreme court, entered July 10, 1914, affirming a judgment of the New York county trial term (criminal branch) convicting the defendant of the crime of "practicing medicine without lawful authorization and registration.")
On Feb. 13, 1911, on an application therefor by the New York County Medical Society, a warrant was obtained against the defendant charging him with practicing medicine as defined by section 160 of the Public Health Law of the state of New York, without being duly licensed therefor. (People v. Cole, 25 N. Y. Crim. Rep. 350.) On March 21, 1911, he was indicted by a grand jury of the county of New York. The indictment charges him with the crime of practicing medicine without lawful authorization and registration and alleges that such unlawful practicing of medicine occurred on the 19th day of January, 1911, and continued thereafter to and including the 28th day of January, 1911. The defendant was tried on such indictment in the New York supreme court, criminal term, but the jury failed to agree and was discharged. Another trial was had in the same court and resulted in a verdict of guilty and a judgment was accordingly entered against the defendant on the 30th day of March, 1912. He appealed from such judgment to the appellate division where it was affirmed by a divided court. (People v. Cole, 163 App. Div. 292.) An appeal was then taken from such judgment of affirmance to this court.
Practicing medicine when unaccompanied by acts that are in themselves evil, vicious and criminal, is not a crime at common law. Practicing medicine is not in malum in se. It is important in the interest of public health and public welfare that a person holding himself out as a physician or healer of diseases, should have the education, training, skill and knowledge adequate for such purpose. Statutes designed to protect public health and general welfare by regulating the practice of medicine, have been enacted from time to time in some part or all of the territory constituting this state since 1760.
When a person is charged with practicing medicine without a license, it is necessary to examine the acts of the Legislature to ascertain whether the acts complained of are in violation of the statute law.
The Public Health Law, (Cons. Laws, Ch. 45) of this state provides, and did (Continued on page four, column one)

MANAGER CARRIGAN SELECTS MAYS TO PITCH FOR BOSTON

Manager Robinson Selects Coombs, the Former Philadelphia Athletic Star, to Do Pitching for the Home Team With Miller Catching

STANDING OF THE CLUBS
The Boston Royal Rooters, red-coated band and all, headed into the park early, with the band playing "Tessie" as they marched from the center field gate to their seats.
The grandstand filled slowly but the fans gave Boston a lesson in cheering. Myers, star of yesterday's record struggle, was given a great hand as the Brooklyn club took the diamond for fielding practice. When a band in front of the grandstand played popular airs, the spectators joined in at times.
Apparently in anticipation of more left-hand pitching, or realising the weak batting of Daubert, Fred Merkle worked out at first base for Brooklyn. Carl Mays and Hubert Leonard stepped from the Boston bench and began to warm up. On the other side Coombs warmed up. At 1:50 it looked like a capacity crowd, which means approximately 30,000.
In front of the grandstand temporary boxes stretched along the base lines.
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SWEDEN RELEASES MAIL FOR RUSSIA
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Monday.—The foreign office states that particulars have been received regarding the release by the Swedish government of parcels mails between the United Kingdom and Russia which were placed under an embargo in transit through Sweden early this year. The Swedish government promised to release these parcels on June 29, and between that date and Sept. 13 about 37,000 parcels had been forwarded to Russia. The release of the remaining parcels, amounting to 21,970, was delayed on the ground that they contained goods of which export from Sweden was prohibited, and that licenses in respect of them had not been applied for by the senders. These parcels also had been released and are being forwarded.

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN CONSIDERING EXPORTS
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Tuesday.—There is no information to the effect that Sweden, as reported, has prohibited exports to Great Britain, and the report is not believed in official circles. The statement is probably founded on the fact that difficulties have arisen regarding the question of certificates, which is, however, now the subject of negotiations between the British and Swedish governments, and will probably be satisfactorily adjusted in the near future.

TROOPSHIP GALLIA REPORTED TORPEDOED
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Tuesday.—An official statement says that the allied auxiliary cruiser and troopship Gallia was torpedoed by an enemy submarine Oct. 4 in the Mediterranean. One magazine exploded, destroying wireless installation and rendering a call for aid impossible. So far as known, 1362 French and Serbian troops took to boats and rafts and were picked up the next day by a French cruiser, two boatsloads being landed on southern coast of Sardinia. The Gallia carried 2000 soldiers.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

VISIT TO BATTLE CRUISERS

British Writer Presents Graphic Picture of What He Saw on Trip to Cruiser Fleet—Ships Massive as Fortresses

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LONDON, England.—It was the battle-cruiser fleet that engaged and held the enemy during the battle of Jutland; and it was the battle-cruiser fleet that I had an opportunity of seeing, somewhere in the north.

On my way to it, I passed the gray castle of Edinburgh. A red-faced old soldier was still telling a crowd of tourists about this "baby," "wrapped in cloth of gold" which was discovered a year or two ago, in the wall of Queen Mary's chamber. But there were wounded soldiers quartered in one part of the castle now; and a brawny Scottish regiment, with kilt and bonnet, preparing for the front in another part. The most romantic of cities was all afloat, with history again in the making; and over the gray crosses, commemorating old battles, the "bold bugles, blowing points of war" rang from the ancient heights and echoed all down the Canongate to die away in the halls of Holyrood.

All the color of a thousand years of war had come back, and added a significance and a glamour to the new forms of power which I was about to see. Never did Britain seem so secure as in this fortress of a thousand memories; and the old gun that boomed the hour of noon from the ramparts seemed mightier than anything that Krupp could conceive.

Then came the most striking contrast that I have ever experienced. A smart crew of blue-jackets brought a boat up to a quay, and very soon we were butting through gray water towards a cluster of lean gray craft, that looked—at first—as unimpressive as a lot of floating flatirons. Only they seemed to be made of lead, soft lead; and if there be anything more lifeless than this fighting color I have never seen it.

But they grew as we neared them, grew till the great guns of their turrets gave significance to their superstructure. The exquisite lines became organic and separated clearly from the gray chaos of water, then, as the first great ship towered above us, massive as a fortress, sensitive as a stag, to every flicker or wink of a signal in all the circle of the horizon, I read her name. The meaning of those six letters under the brooding might of her guns, guns that could hurl a ton of metal, for 20 miles, went through me like a trumpet call. It was the Canada. And one of her blue-jackets was talking with two flags to a ship only a quarter of a mile away, whose name was Australia. And a little way behind them lay the New Zealand. Then I began—faintly—to understand once more the sources of majesty, and the true glory of my country in the love of her free nations. I do not know whether it was the American revolution that taught us our lesson, but I do know that this quiet arrival of fleets and armies from the ends of the earth, is a terrible answer to many propagandists. If Armageddon teaches us, once more, the sheer glory and beauty of loyalty which is the foundation of all honor, all law and all freedom on earth, the world will not have suffered in vain.

A few minutes later we were aboard the Inflexible, and I began to learn a little more about the inside of a British man-of-war. She had played her part in the Jutland battle, but showed no scars, except one small hole in a funnel, which was too small to be worth repairing, especially as it could be surrounded with a white ring and worn as a decoration.

The captain explained to me that the bridge—a mere framework of canvas, had no armored protection, because it was quite the safest place on the ship; for, "if you stand behind armor, you get killed by splinters, while on the bridge, unless they get a direct hit, the shell goes clean through without hurting you." It was the most pleasant philosophy for exposed positions that could be imagined; but he omitted all the real points of criticism. A junior officer looked at him reproachfully. "Well," the captain muttered to himself, almost sheepishly, as if caught in a lie, "perhaps one can exaggerate it."

There is no race of men in the world more entirely free from every kind of affectation than the British naval officer. It is not only that they are free from every thought of "posing." They are free even from the thought that they ought to be free of it. It has never entered their heads. They are quite ready to tell you, with a roar of laughter, how so and so crouched like a cat, ready to jump, with his eye cocked at the first shell that went whining over them; and how he leapt to his feet, chuckling like a schoolboy, immediately afterwards, to duck no more that day.

They have no truck at all with "heroics," but blow them away with wholesome laughter. I do not believe there is one officer in the fleet who could be caught in any single attitude that a press photographer would think "right." The men of the Warspite had an admirable opportunity and—like Shakespeare—they lost it "for a quibble."

On leaving the Inflexible, I personally visited the Warspite, and saw her holes being patched, six weeks after the Jutland battle. She was, even then, ready for action again. It is true that she had been battered heavily; for she had taken on no less than

eight German ships. One hole was about the size of a small church window, and she had many dents. But the real damage done was not great, and the spirits of her men were very great indeed. This is the way in which they tossed aside their crowns of heroism.

In the hottest part of the fight, they had executed an extraordinary maneuver. The Warspite was being very badly mauled at the time; and the Warspite came between her and the enemy, taking all the punishment, paying as much back as she could, and slowly revolving like a great cat chasing its tail, all her guns coming into play in turn. The Warspite was saved, and every one aboard agreed that this maneuver of the Warspite was a new and a remarkable one, deserving of much gratitude. Whereupon, a deputation was sent to the Warspite bearing gifts that would in most cases arouse enthusiasm. "Take 'em, mates. You saved us," said the grateful emissaries. "Take 'em back, you blighters," was the reply, roared through a gale of Homeric laughter. "Take 'em back. We didn't try to save you. We were chasing our own tail. 'Ow could we 'elp it? Our 'elm was jammed."

The next to loom up out of the gray mists were the Lion and the Tiger, both ready for sea any moment, as also were other ships, reported by Berlin to be heavily damaged, but showing remarkably few traces, even when the scars were pointed out by experts. Ship after ship we passed, on our way to the much desired cruiser where lunch awaited us.

It was obvious, in talking to the officers and men of the battle-cruiser fleet, that they were brimming with satisfaction over the result of the Jutland battle. I asked them about those curious sentences in the Jellicoe report, describing a heavy explosion, felt by all the battle-cruiser fleet simultaneously, at dusk, after the enemy had withdrawn. The nearest German ship, at the time, was at least five miles away; and the explosion must have been a terrific one, for six of our cruisers imagined that they themselves had struck a mine. Perhaps, when "military reasons" permit, we shall have some explanation from Berlin. Our own naval officers have their views on the matter, though they have not embodied them in any official report. They are content with the ascertained German losses, which, absolutely and relatively, in the number of ships and the tonnage also, are definitely proven to be considerably greater than our own. Further than that, they will not go; and the simple reason for the German press victory is that—no matter how great a value our officials and newspapers at home may have placed upon publicity, our men at sea never bothered their heads about it. What can be done with men like those of the Warspite. It is not that they feel superior to it. They are content with realities, and they simply do not care about the rest.

The Jutland battle has been described as our greatest naval victory since Trafalgar. But it is far more than that. The whole scale of our warfare has altered. At Trafalgar, we lost 480 men in a fight that extended over two days. At Jutland we lost over 6000 men in three hours. And the Germans lost far more heavily even than their losses in ships would justify; for they had put to sea with double guns' crews and they were over-manned. So said those who knew what they were talking about on the British battle-cruiser fleet.

You must go into one of the great turrets with the gun crew—as I did—and watch them loading those monstrous machines with shells that weigh a ton and can be thrown for 20 miles. You must watch them in that narrow space, walled in with steel, so narrow that it seems impossible for flesh and blood to stand the mere concussion of the huge discharge; a narrow space of details so compact and minute that men must sit there on bicycle saddles while they are battering down an empire.

Then you will understand that it is as impossible for these men to be emotionally "quick on the trigger" as it would be to use one of their guns for a pocket pistol, or for the British empire to lose its "calm" and move with the rapidity of Mexican raiders. But this does not mean that a pocket pistol has any superiority over a battleship, even though the battleship takes an hour and a half to get up steam. Nor does it mean that these men are insensible to the great significance of their calling. These are things of which they do not speak, because they know that speech is impotent.

And as we passed the Canada, the New Zealand, and the Australia, great ships so near together, from dominions so far apart, and I saw the long lines stretching out on every side, all ready for action, I suddenly realized another thing—that even this was not the British fleet.

One veil had been lifted for me, when I saw those marvelous armed auxiliaries, a few score of their thousands, patrolling our coasts. Another veil had been lifted today on this gigantic host, which had encountered and beaten the whole might of the German navy. But there was yet another veil which had not been lifted, the veil of mist that shrouds the grand fleet of England, these "far off storm-beaten ships," thrones of the might of the whole empire, watching and waiting in the gray North, by Scapa Flow. Then I understood why the German fleet, brave as it has proved itself, veiled its own eyes from the splendor of the fifth fleet in this Titanic drama; and I understood also, once and for all, why our sailors talk of other things.

Occasionally, however, there are powers that try to speak for them; and, as we returned by a great new

dock which was to be consecrated to the cause of liberty on the following Sunday, we heard a ship's band in the distance practicing the hymn for the occasion. The music floated out over the gray waters.

"O God, our help in ages past . . . Men looked away from each other and out to the ships where the signals were flashing. Canada was talking to Australia again and Australia to New Zealand.

"A thousand ages in Thy sight, Are like an evening gone."

It was all the part of England speaking, from the days of Shakespeare, all the little gray spires and towers of her russet-roofed hamlets of "this dear, dear land, this blessed plot, this realm, this earth, this England." The men did not sing; they have no talent in opera. They did not even speak. But I knew how they would fight.

LINKING UP WITH ALLIES OF THE RUMANIAN FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The surprise occasioned in neutral and belligerent countries by the linking up of Rumania with the Allies was perhaps the most surprising thing about it. This possibility had been frequently enough discussed in the press of the world. Rumania's contribution to whichever cause she might champion so often reckoned up, and the tendency of her politics so often tested by such straws as floated down the wind that her final decision should have had a dramatic quality of an anti-climax. It was on the contrary everywhere recognized as one of the leading events of this historic war.

The reasons are not far to seek. It is true that men had reconciled themselves to the spectacle of a prominent neutral whose supposedly wavering attitude "on the fence" was a constant source of discussion in the market-place. In a word the Rumanian position had been discussed ad nauseam and most people had come to regard her intervention as, at the most, one of the distant possibilities of the distant future. But above all, the circumstances and time of her entry were such as to make the noise of her advance through the Transylvanian passes echo throughout the steadily diminishing neutral world and the countries of the belligerents. No one doubted that Rumania had not dropped finally from the fence except under the firm conviction that the battle was with the Entente Allies.

The impression that Rumania would have dropped on the winning side, whichever it might have been, was unjustified. The Christian Science Monitor has consistently maintained that Rumania's entry on the side of the Entente Allies was only a matter of time and would occur at the "selected moment" most favorable to the Allies and to the safety and aspirations of Rumania. But the moment seemed to have come so often and so often passed without a sign from Bucharest, that general opinion became skeptical. There was certainly a moment when Rumania appeared to have made the great refusal, and when the Allies made their opinion very plain in the Rumanian capital that great stakes should justify big risks, and that there was surely a limit to caution on the part of a virile nation. That was when Serbia was overrun and Rumania only saved from disaster by the close of the great retreat by the arrival of her unfailing ally "General Winter."

The significance, therefore, of Rumania's entry to the anxious watchers in all the belligerent countries lay in the fact that it implied a conviction on the part of a powerful but cautious neutral, that the central powers were fighting a lost cause. The element of surprise in it was due to the skill with which Rumania kept to herself the exact moment when she would at last move. The German papers have been full of anxious rumors, but the conclusion of the treaty with Germany in regard to the Rumanian harvest had quieted fear. There was general feeling in the closing weeks that Rumania had decided to join the foe of the central empires, but her intervention was not expected before October and events, it was confidently hoped, would again persuade Rumania that the line of safety was the line of wisdom. In the negotiations at Bucharest, one German paper remarked, von Hindenburg would play the leading role, and this summed up a very general feeling. The reverses on the southeastern Russian front had been unpleasant and undeniable, but von Hindenburg had been placed in command of the Austro-German armies from the Baltic to Galicia and great hopes were placed on that redoubtable hero.

The acquisition of a new ally was the climax to such a run of good fortune as had not fallen to either side since the opening weeks of the war, when Germany carried all before her. On every field success attended the encircling offensive of the Allies. The Somme offensive was reported held, only to break out again with increasing energy and sense of power. At Verdun the initiative has apparently passed to the French. Gorizia now lay behind the Italian front. The war of positions on the east was giving way to a war of maneuvers, and where General Joffre took his prisoners, by the thousand, General Brusilov took his by the twenty thousand. Italy had declared war on Germany and in Greece a pro-Ally general had been made head of the army and the great mass meeting at Athens had shown that M. Venizelos was still the leader of the opinion of Greece. And sim-

ultaneously with all these happenings it became known that Italian and Russian troops had joined the army of General Sarraiti at Salonika. The sense of irresistibility which all these things gave to the general offensive seemed to receive its conclusive justification from the adherence of one King Ferdinand, and he the more powerful of the two, to the Entente cause.

The significance of Rumania's entry from the military point of view was generally grasped. Following close upon the gathering of the harvest—closer than in the case of Bulgaria when she joined the central powers—it gave Rumania the fullest measure of the campaigning season in this region. Counting all frontiers, it added something like 700 miles to the front to be defended by Germany and her allies, and with the Allies' offensive making ground everywhere, despite every effort, where were the men to be found to hold this lengthy line and to prevent that retirement to shorter lines which the Entente countries would be halting in the great victory. It brought Bulgaria between her powerful northern foe and the army growing in numbers and munitioned at Salonika. It threatened the narrow pathway connecting Germany with Turkey, and the supplies of corn, petrol, horses, and so forth, which had moved along it in a ceaseless stream from Constantinople since the early days of the war.

Above all it meant that there receded into the distance those schemes of Germany which reached out towards the Bosphorus and beyond it to Bagdad. That was what it meant to the Allies on the negative side. On the positive side it meant, with the extension of a hostile front which called aloud for shortening, the support of a large army—representing something like 700,000 men readily available and immediately available at least 400,000—well trained, well equipped, and in the best physical condition at a time when other belligerents were drawing freely on their less efficient. It held out to the Entente also the possibility of land connection in the early future between Russia and her allies. Finally it meant that Greece must reconsider her attitude and in this connection, the effect of Rumanian intervention was intensified by the blow to Greek sentiment in the overrunning of the Seres-Kavala district and the threat to the districts leading to Central Greece. In Greece now there are straws in the wind in plenty and they all blow in one direction.

KING ALFONSO'S REMARKS ON WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In a speech which he made at a banquet given in his honor by the Sporting Club of Bilbao, and mention of which has been made in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, King Alfonso made the first public reference to the war which he has uttered for some time. His Majesty said: "We feel for all the countries who take part in the struggle. We pity them for their griefs and their sufferings, for it is in that that true Christian charity consists; but we also should be always ready, morally and physically, so that if circumstances throw us into a critical situation, like that which has come upon other nations, we may face it with a bold front and a serene spirit. Happily circumstances separate us farther and farther from any apparent danger."

The president of the Sporting Club addressed to His Majesty some warm eulogies on the subject of the fine work he has done in connection with the prisoners of war, and in response His Majesty said: "Since today the fields of battle, and as all Spaniards feel the necessity of making the emblem of their country loved and respected, I have carried it on to the fields of peace and charity. In doing that I personally deserve no praise, because being King of Spain, I represent the Spaniards, and to all my subjects is given the glory of a work of which they approve."

ITALIAN GAINS IN TRENTINO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In the Trentino Italian progress is being made by the Italian army of wintering along the river Avisio which flows in a southeasterly direction and joins the Adige a little north of Trent. The Avisio rises not far from the old Italian frontier at the western point of the town of Trent, and its possession, therefore, offers the means of attacking Trent from the north, its point of least resistance. Both sides of the Avisio are flanked by mountain ranges upon the peaks of which are stationed Austrian batteries so that the Italian progress in this section of the front consists of assaults upon the peaks, one after the other, with small companies of men, as the conformation of the land does not admit of massed attacks. Every Austrian battery stationed on the commanding peaks opens up another portion of the road in the valley to the Italians. It has been called a war of preparation, the conquest of communications. This mountain warfare, being a series of small attacks carried out by a handful of men scaling the height held by a handful of the enemy, gives full scope to inventive ingenuity and prowess, recalling the exploits of the ancient warriors of romance. Since the taking last July of the Passo di Rolle just beyond the old frontier of Italy, the Italians have worked their way by these methodical, coordinated attacks as far as Monte Camurlo, south-east of Cavalese, an important position dominating the Austrian line of communication along the Val di Fassa.

CREDIT CURRENCY AND FINANCE IN UNITED KINGDOM

British Association Deals With Questions of Economy, Taxation and Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—Among the very important questions dealt with by the British Association in its economic section was the effect of the war on credit currency and finance. A committee, consisting of Prof. W. R. Scott (chairman), Mr. J. E. Allen (secretary), Sir Edward Bradbrook, Prof. C. F. Bastable, Prof. L. R. Dicksee, Prof. F. Y. Edgworth, Mr. Bernard Pinner, Mr. A. H. Gibson, Mr. E. C. K. Gerner, Mr. Francis W. Hirst, Prof. A. W. Kirkaldy, Mr. D. M. Mason, Prof. J. Shield Nicholson, Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave and Mr. E. Sykes, had been appointed to inquire into the matter.

Dealing with currency in their latest report, they remarked: "Since last year's report the credit position has become less abnormal, and the need for emergency currency less, but it is now desirable to concentrate the country's stock of gold. Notes should be marked convertible into gold at the Bank of England, though actual conversion is undesirable."

An adequate gold reserve against notes is essential and there is no increase since last year, while the note increase has trebled. It is difficult to estimate the quantity of gold in the country before the war. Some of it was hoarded, and hoarding seems to have increased. The mint circulation gave £78,000,000 of gold in the hands of the public on June 30, 1914. It is possible that the mint calculation is an overestimate. Mr. A. H. Gibson thinks the pre-war amount under £50,000,000.

Dealing, in connection with foreign exchanges, with the report said to be prevalent abroad, "that there is a moral prohibition of the export of gold," the British Empire, the committee states, controls two thirds of the world's output of gold; therefore there is no good reason for any moral or patriotic impediment to the most perfect freedom of gold export.

On the question of individual and national economy, the committee remarked: "There are various types of saving which are of unequal value to the nation. Mistakes arise from thinking in terms of money. We ought to think in terms of commodities. It is clear that the best saving is in imported goods, next in goods which are produced under conditions of diminishing return. For example, saving in the use of wool, coal, food of all kinds, cotton, etc., is highly beneficial. Economy in public expenditure is even more necessary."

Dealing finally with war taxation and finance and the relative advantage of financing the war by loans and by taxation, they remarked: "It is a matter of some doubt whether much additional revenue can be obtained by further taxation of commodities, except petrol and spirits. If further revenue is required it must be obtained by a more scientific and equitable income tax. At present the taxation of the working classes is based on their consumption of necessities. The canon of ability to pay is ignored. The amount of tax paid by the working man through sugar, tea, and other duties depends on the size of his family, and not of his income. Contributions required from the working classes should be taken by an income tax on wages, collected through the employer at time of the payment."

Mr. A. H. Gibson, a member of the committee, in the subsequent discussion, remarked that seeing that public subscription to war loans meant simply exchange of ownership of bank deposits, the amount of internal war loans that might be raised by an advanced community under modern conditions was almost unlimited. Given time for alternate collection and disbursement, he could conceive of the United Kingdom being able to mortgage posterity to the extent of at least £10,000,000,000 if necessary. If sound methods of finance were adopted by both groups of belligerents finance would never end the war. The two influences that would have the greatest effect after the war would be politics and trade unionism. If politics were to continue as in the past, and if labor leaders were to restrict the productions as in the past, then the economic conditions after the war would be bad.

Mr. J. E. Allen (secretary of the section) advocated a much larger development of direct taxation, with an income tax on the earnings of the working classes at the rate of 1d. in the shilling. Sir Edward Bradbrook said the way in which credit had been maintained since the outbreak of the war was very remarkable. The amount of deposits in the savings banks had been reduced only from £312,000,000 to £309,000,000 during the time of the war. He wished the government had shown a little more consideration to the appeal of the savings banks to give them a little higher rate of interest.

At the final meeting of the economic, science and statistics section of the British Association Dr. Hunter of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Company of Wallend, introduced the subject of the decimal system in currency and weights and measures, explaining that the foundation of his address had been laid by Sir Richard Burbridge of Harrod's Stores, London, who was to have introduced the topic. Dr. Hunter urged that the time had now come when the subject of decimal coinage and weights and measures should be very seriously taken up if Great Britain

ENGLAND'S TRADE FIGURES FOR AUGUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Once more England's trade figures for the month of August make a remarkably good showing. Although the export and import totals do not approximate to some of the levels reached in recent months, the trade balance against England is much less than for many months, and in fact it may be said that the August is the most favorable since the outbreak of war. The total imports for the month under review aggregate £76,116,554, which, compared with the imports for August, 1915, registers a gain of £4,715,504, or equal to 3.67 per cent. The exports for last month total £55,458,800, as against £59,762,404 a year ago, an increase of 47.1 per cent. The addition to the trade balance is £20,657,754, as against £22,554,338 for July of this year, and £29,724,091 in August, 1915. The reaction in the import total is a satisfactory feature, for whereas in May and June the total was £84,000,000 and £87,000,000, respectively, in July and August, the totals have only slightly exceeded £76,000,000, and at the same time the reaction in the export figures is practically nil. Comparing the August figures of this year with August, 1914, the contrast is even more striking still, but the war had only just broken out, and trade was very nearly throttled for the time being.

It is noteworthy that the export trade figures for the first eight months of the current year exceed those for the corresponding period of 1914 by £11,770,000, although the latter included seven months of pre-war and normal trading conditions. In considering the classified figures the imports of foodstuffs show a shrinkage of £1,353,000 in value, but raw materials register an increase of £7,636,000, when compared with the figures for August, 1915. The two principal contributors to this are cotton and oil seeds, with advances of £2,564,000 and £2,335,000, respectively. Wood and timber are up £259,000, and iron and other ores are £1,400,000 greater. There is a contraction in the imports of hides and skins of £289,738, and wool is £409,000 lower. Among the manufactured imports the increases are practically offset by the decreases, the total gain being only £231,000.

Among the exports, foodstuffs are £617,000 up, and raw materials have advanced £1,507,053, chiefly of which is coal and coke, with a gain of £1,346,855. Manufactured articles show a remarkable advance of £12,065,000, and are mainly responsible for the favorable aspect of the month's trade returns. The most notable expansion occurs in the exports of cotton goods, which totals £10,508,400 for the month, and is £2,004,000 above the total for August, 1915. Iron and steel manufactures are £2,452,000 better, and the exports of wearing apparel are £1,319,000 up. Other gains are £945,000 in woolen goods, £712,000 in chemicals, £449,776 in machinery, £489,000 in miscellaneous fabrics, and metal goods other than iron and steel manufactures are £397,000 up. Unclassified miscellaneous articles of manufacture show an increase of £1,244,000.

FRENCH EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The board of trade desire to draw attention to the fact that the arrangements (recently notified) for the issue, by the special French office in London of licenses for the importation into France and Algeria of certain goods of British production or manufacture which are included in the list of articles prohibited to be imported into those countries, in no way affect the necessity of obtaining a British license, in respect of such of the articles covered by the French (and Algerian) import prohibitions as are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to France or Algeria.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

ALLIES' ATTACK
ALONG A 30-MILE
FRONT ON SOMME

Actions Which Appear to Be
Isolated Are Carefully Timed
to Fit Into One Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—What has come to be regarded as the biggest attack since the opening of the Anglo-French offensive north and south of the Somme is still at the moment of writing, after a week's fighting, in progress. There have been "biggest attacks" before in this region, but every movement subsequent to the opening one of July 1 seems to have put its predecessor into the shade. Especially true is this of the attack which was initiated at the beginning of September, for the total front ultimately attacked was 30 miles in extent. The operations began on Sunday, Sept. 3, with a joint attack by the French and British troops north of the Somme. As has happened before when an extended front has been attacked, different portions of the line were seized at different times, with the result that it seemed as if there were several isolated actions. These were all carefully timed, however, to fit in with one another, in accordance with the information available regarding the dispositions of the opposing troops.

On the left of the British line the troops went over the parapet almost before it was light. The ground before them was pitted with shell holes caused by the preliminary British bombardment, but the men scrambled across No Man's Land without much difficulty. North of the river, however, enfilading fire made it necessary to withdraw into line with the troops on the right. Further south the Australians had to make their way across a 200-yard stretch of unbroken ground, swarming in and out of shell holes filled with water, until they reached Mouquet farm, and the lines of isolated shell pits held by the Germans. The fighting here developed into a series of encounters between small parties of Australians and Prussians, the latter members of the First Regiment of the Prussian guards reserve. Away at the eastern end of the line other British troops, including Irish regiments, were making progress towards the strongly fortified town of Comblès, to which the small villages of Guillemont, Maurepas, Ginchy and Le Forest act as outlying forts.

Salomont farm was the objective for the right flank of the British line, as Mouquet farm was for the left. The attack began on the right about midday and the result of the day's work was that the village of Guillemont was taken in its entirety, in spite of the desperate resistance of the Prussian Guard, and a new line was established 500 yards to the east of it, running from the outskirts of Ginchy village on the north, to the vicinity of Falfemont farm on the south. The famous Brandenburg corps which had taken Fort Douaumont at Verdun, was unable to withstand the rush of the newly trained British armies. The total British gains for the day amounted to an advance of 800 yards on a 3000-yard front. Meanwhile, to the south the French were making headway fast. Their objectives were the village of Le Forest and the general line of the road leading south to Clercy on the river Somme, three miles northwest of Peronne. By 5 p. m. the French were in full possession of these new positions and advanced so quickly that they took several heavy guns. Clercy was taken too, and the French line north of the Somme was brought into line with that to the south. The whole French advance took place on a front four miles wide and from three quarters to one mile deep, and brought their troops on the southern flank of Comblès. The British making a direct frontal attack upon the Comblès positions had not progressed so quickly, but eventually it seemed as if the race for the possession of this German stronghold might be won by the British.

The fighting continued the next day and the British gained more ground to the north of Falfemont farm. The chief feature of the day's operations, however, was the extension of the line attacked to the south of the river. While to the north the French advanced to the east of Le Forest village, and approached the Marrières wood, on the south an advance was made on a front of 12½ miles between Bar-leux and the village of Chilly. The former place lies just over two miles to the southwest of Peronne, while Chilly is nine miles in a direct line from Bar-leux. The opposing trenches face one another on a line running parallel with the railway line from Peronne to Roye, and the effect of the French move was to widen the salient formed by the Franco-British advance by increasing the length of the base. A new French army was brought into action by the movement and it was successful in driving German troops from the Alsace district further south. Whereas 3000 prisoners were captured in two days' fighting north of the Somme no less than 2700 were reported by midnight of the first day to the south of the river, and apart from numerous machine and other guns captured, the villages of Bayecourt and Chilly were taken and a footing gained in Vermandovillers, Berny and Baisecourt. The first line of trenches was taken between Bar-leux and Baisecourt besides the first positions on a 2½-mile front between Vermandovillers and Chilly. Thus a new line had been added to the original battle front of July 1, the area of



Men of the Worcester regiment resting in a cornfield

© Sport and General

conflict spreading about four miles to the south.

The fighting at Ginchy, the outpost of Comblès, raged for several days. The village lies northwest of Comblès at a distance of a couple of miles. Between it and the town is a wood—the whole of which fell into British hands during the night of Tuesday.

They advanced, too, another 1000 yards east of Guillemont during the day and took Falfemont farm with its strong system of defense on a front of 1000 yards. By this time, as Sir Douglas Haig pointed out, the whole of the German second line of defense from Mouquet farm to the position with the French was in British hands.

The French devoted that day to the capture of a part of the Bois de Marrières, the Hospital farm, a part of the ridge northeast of Clercy, and the village of Ommeicourt on the river, with other smaller advances to the south. These were continued on the Wednesday around Berny, Vermandovillers and Châlines. By comparison the fifth day of the attack was uneventful for the infantry. Positions were being consolidated and there were counter-attacks to deal with, fresh positions to find for guns, air reconnaissances to make, and all the hundred and one things to do in connection with a move forward. All this time the opposing artillery kept up a ceaseless bombardment and aircraft bombarded selected points behind the German lines. Up to this time 29 French localities had been freed by the Franco-British advance since July 1, not including Denicourt, Berny and Vermandovillers. These conditions continued for another couple of days, both north and south of the river, aircraft being very active.

On Saturday, the 9th, almost a week after the opening of these operations, another British attack took place, the general direction changing from east to northeast towards Fiers. The front was 6000 yards in extent from the High wood on the left to Louze wood on the right. The resulting gains included the whole of the village of Ginchy, which had been the scene of fierce fighting for several days. Thus the task of encircling Comblès from the north proceeded. The total result of the British effort during the week was that their line was advanced on a front of 6000 yards to a depth varying from 300 to 3000 yards. Falfemont farm, Louze wood, Guillemont, and Ginchy being captured, and the line brought to within half a mile of Comblès. The regiments which carried out the operations were the Irish from Connaught, Leinster and Munster, and the Warwick, Kent, and Devon, Gloucester, Worcester, and Cornwall regiments, and some Welsh and Scottish regiments. The results of the French attacks apart from the gains, in ground already mentioned amounted to 7700 prisoners, on the south of the river alone.

The operations of this eventful week have not yet borne their full fruit, for fighting is still proceeding, and even if they were completed they are but a stage in the general advance. The important new feature is the extension of the front attacked by the Franco-British forces—an extension which has not only resulted in a widening of the base of the wedge in a southerly direction, but has given the French control of a portion of the railway line which runs laterally behind the German lines from Peronne southwestward to Chaulnes and thence southward to Roye. A great disadvantage has thus been imposed upon the Germans in this region. It is well known that the British forces at the northern end of the base line—that is at Thiepval—have been attempting in a similar way to push the Germans out of their positions on the flanks of the British line of advance. That they

have not been so successful if the amount of ground gained is taken as the standard is freely acknowledged, but at the same time it is admitted that the obstacles in the shape of geographical features and in the defenses constructed by the Germans are very formidable.

The strength of the German systems of trench communication trenches, support trenches, and dugouts, constructed as they are in the remains of battered villages, is now a matter of common knowledge. In the Thiepval district the situation is peculiar, for the British are attacking systems of trenches not frontally, but from the flank, so that an advance of 200 yards to the north does not necessarily bring the attackers beyond the first system, but on the other hand, may bring them further into it. The conquest of this mass, however, would be made easier if it could be successfully attacked from the rear, and the prolonged struggle for the position marked by Mouquet farm, as it is officially called—indicates the importance of the position to both sides. An extension of the British line in the district of the River Ancre would, it is expected, bring great developments in the general situation on the whole Somme front.

In the meantime more impressive advances are being made further to the east. The French line is within measurable distance of Mt. St. Quentin, the ridge north of Peronne. The French now look across at St. Quentin from their positions on the opposite ridge northeast of Clercy. Between the French and German lines there only lies a valley through which runs a small tributary of the Somme and a road from Peronne to Manancourt. Another road, the national road from Peronne to Bapaume, runs through the village on Mt. St. Quentin, crosses the somewhat winding Peronne-Manancourt road and runs north through Rancourt and Le Transloy to Bapaume. Of considerable importance to the German defenses in this region as a means of rapidly transferring troops from one part to another, this road is now seriously threatened at its northern end. Here the French in the Bois de Marrières are only a mile from the road and are advancing along the ridge from Clercy in a northeasterly direction. Both north and south of the river the French seem to be in a good position with regard to the German lines of communication, while to the British has fallen the task of cutting out of the German line these strongly fortified villages which the advance cannot afford to leave untouched on its flank.

[Since the foregoing was written the British troops have captured Thiepval and Comblès, as well as other villages of less importance, while the French have pushed their line further forward.]

PATRIOTIC MEETING IN GAMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BATHURST, Gambia—On the second anniversary of the declaration of war a meeting was held under the Union flag and the flag of the Allies in MacCarthy square, the public recreation ground in Bathurst. The meeting, which was attended by about 3000 persons, was addressed by the leading ministers of religion, including the Alimani, the head of the Muhammadan community. A resolution, affirming the determination of the empire to carry the war to a successful conclusion was moved by the Hon. S. J. Forster, an official member of the Legislative Council and a native of the colony, seconded by His Honor, the acting Judge, Mr. M. F. J. McDonnell, and most enthusiastically carried by all present. The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for His Majesty and for the Allies.

FORMER PROFESSOR
ON IRISH RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Dr. H. Brongham Leech, formerly regius professor of laws of Trinity College, Dublin, discusses in a letter to the press, the question of Irish recruiting, which was raised by Ronald MacNeill, M. P., in a previous communication. Dr. Leech asks two questions: (1) Is Mr. MacNeill's estimate of 150,000 recruits approximately correct? (2) From what sources have these recruits, whatever may be their numbers, been supplied?

As to the first point, says Dr. Leech, according to Mr. MacNeill's calculation of 2000 recruits per week down to the formation of the coalition, which period covers the first 10 months of the war, and of 400 per week from that time until the rebellion, when recruiting practically came to an end, the number should be about 103,200. If the calculation is taken to the end of December, 1915, i. e., for seven months from the formation of the coalition, the number would be about 98,000. "It is somewhat curious that this figure of 98,000 tallies substantially with the official figures given by Mr. Birrell last December in the House of Commons. According to his statement, the total number of men enlisted down to Dec. 15, 1915, was 94,998, viz., from Ulster, 49,761; from Leinster, 27,458; from Munster, 14,190; and from Connaught, 3589. Scotland, before the enactment of the military service act, had furnished about 400,000 recruits. The population of Scotland is scarcely larger than that of Ireland. Hence it would appear that Ireland's contribution to our struggle has been about one quarter of that which might have been expected from her.

As to the second point, Dr. Leech quotes from another writer testifying to the splendid contributions of the Ulster volunteers and other Unionists, to the ranks of the forces; and proceeds: If this view is correct, and the Unionists of Ireland have borne their fair share of the burden of the struggle, the Separatists have done about one-fifth part of what might have been expected from them, and as a result of their attitude a large number of British troops are detained in Ireland who might otherwise have been serving at the front.

TRADE OPENINGS
IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—There will be a great demand in the future for certain classes of goods at Mariupol in the Russian southern provinces according to the recent report of the British vice-consul at that place to the board of trade. With the exception of a few postal parcels, he says, no goods were imported into Mariupol during 1915. Old stocks which had accumulated for many years were sold out, and the attention of manufacturers is drawn to the fact that the stocks of practically every article are almost entirely depleted, owing to the difficulty of obtaining goods while the war lasts. Immediately peace is declared there will be a general rush to obtain supplies in all lines. Hardware, machinery of all kinds, and electrical goods are the most important, and there is now and will later be a very large demand for them. The mines have experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies, and a cooperative society has been formed in order to assist in this direction. It is hoped that all the collieries will

participate and thus enable the society to conduct its operations on a large, and, therefore, economical scale. Russian manufacturers are, of course, fully alive to the importance of retaining for themselves the supply of a proportion of the goods hitherto received from abroad, and especially from Germany and Austria-Hungary, but there will always be a very large market for other manufacturers, provided they will study the market and conform to its requirements.

The acting vice-consul at Nicolaiev also reports that owing to the scarcity and high cost of railway transport facilities, imports into Nicolaiev in 1915 were confined to goods of the most pressing necessity. As stocks of goods give out, the list of articles of pressing necessity grows larger and larger, and in spite of prices varying risen to a high level, it has been possible to dispose of such limited quantities of goods as are able to be imported, without any difficulty whatever.

British firms have taken a step in the right direction in the production and distribution of catalogues printed in Russian, and it is now not an uncommon thing to come across such catalogues. But much remains to be done, not only in this, but also in other directions, as for example, the appointment of agents and the granting of credit. The credit problem is far easier of solution than is usually supposed, and is closely bound up with the question of agents. To an agent of undoubted integrity, thoroughly conversant with local conditions and requirements (and, of course, speaking Russian), discretion could be left in the matter of credit up to an amount to be decided by his principals. The local knowledge of such an agent, and the means he would have of ascertaining the financial position of any particular customer, would enable him to determine how much (if any) credit should be given. Samples are very often a valuable asset to an agent, and this was fully appreciated by German firms. In some instances where samples of the actual articles it was desired to sell were too bulky and heavy for agents to carry about with them, German firms supplied small samples, made to scale and of a light metal, and these small models, clearly demonstrating the particular features of the actual articles, have often played an important part in securing orders.

AMERICAN MISSION IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BORDEAUX, France—The American mission which is to investigate openings for the development of trade between America and France, and which consists of 15 members, representing the great economic associations of the United States, arrived recently at Bordeaux. The delegates were met at the harbor by M. Damour, deputy for the Landes, the representatives of the chamber of commerce of the fair of Bordeaux, of the municipality, and others prominent in the industrial world, who welcomed them to France. Mr. Nicholas, the president of the delegation, in replying said that they had come to return the visit of the French mission, and as sincere friends of France, to prepare for the flourishing exchange of commerce between that country and the United States.

AWARD FOR SHIPMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have received through the foreign office a binocular glass which has been awarded by the President of the United States to Capt. J. R. R. master of the steamship Oxonian of Liverpool, in recognition of his services to the American schooner Cora A. in the North Atlantic ocean on March 5, 1916.

PLEA FOR REFORM IN
WORKING RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An appeal for cooperation between employers and employees in the work of reconstructing the fabric of national prosperity after the war, is made by Lord Sydenham in a letter to the press. The rebuilding of our financial position, he says, will be impossible unless the relations between employers and employees can be made to rest on mutual trust and cooperation for common objects. With regard to the past attitude of employers towards the men, he proceeds: The company system has tended to substitute a machine for the personal touch which is invaluable in all dealings between men and men and has sometimes led to a certain harshness of attitude which directors as a body would not for a moment intend. On the other hand, many employers have earnestly endeavored to provide for the welfare of employees, and have perfectly recognized that to guard their recreation and contentment is a plain duty. What is done in one case cannot be impossible in others, and the common sacrifices which have drawn all classes together during the war should smooth the way to fuller mutual understanding.

On the other hand, with regard to the employees' attitude Lord Sydenham says: The trade unions have failed to grasp the fact that work does not consist only of manual labor, and that exertions of other kinds are of at least equal importance to the well-being of their members, and are certainly not less strenuous. They have in recent years alienated the sympathy of many who warmly supported their earlier objects. The policy of restricting individual output by artificial rules is not only false economically, but dangerously demoralizing to the manual workers. This policy was bred in suspicion for which the unions are not altogether to blame, and it has engendered suspicions which have reacted injuriously upon the labor cause and upon national interests. Similarly, the methods adopted to force membership are resented by all who cherish the ideal of liberty, while the occasional disregard of formal agreements has struck a blow at the sanctity of contracts upon which civilized society is based.

Lord Sydenham appeals to trade unions to reconsider whether some of their regulations cannot be abandoned after war. Employers, on their side, he says, must seek to establish more direct relations with their employees, treating them with greater frankness and enabling them to share in profits which depend on the good work of both. To admit manual labor to some share in concerns would not be impracticable, if the employer could feel that he was dealing with free men and not with members of an army receiving their pay from the state. He considers not acquainted with the necessities of individual concerns. When, as must be after the war, there is a great shortage of accumulation available for the development of industries, it may be more easy to understand that capital and manual labor depend on each other.

Straight before us, Lord Sydenham concludes, lies the necessity of work for all classes alike. Of the many questions which now demand careful thought, none is more vitally important than the reorganization of industrial conditions, and the solution can only be attained by the general good will which is the gauge of true patriotism.

INDIAN GRATITUDE
TO ENGLISH PEOPLE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—One of the features of the first cover letter under the auspices of the newly constituted Hindu University at Benares was a speech from the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who is the pro-chancellor of the university. Scindia did not attend himself, but his speech was read for him—quite a common occurrence in India—by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the enthusiastic little lawyer who has eschewed the large practice and the considerable wealth which might easily have been his in order to devote himself entirely to public and patriotic pursuits.

Among other things the Maharaja said, or rather wrote: When the question of educating India arose, the problem was whether the means for imparting education should be English or the Indian languages. All that is a matter of history and I need not dwell upon it. Happily and wisely the decision was in favor of English. Those who can reflect a little and penetrate below the surface will have no difficulty in realizing and appreciating the true aims of the British people in governing India. It passes my comprehension how any person with a right to be heard can say that the policy of the British government is to divide and rule, and to keep India in a state of perpetual dependence. History abounds in cases where the desire of a dominant class has been to keep the others in a state of perpetual tutelage; the measures they adopted were not directed towards restricting wealth or power, but to enslaving the intellect. The reason is obvious. It is the emancipation of the intellect that is the basis of every other emancipation—moral, social, economic and political. Therefore, I say plainly, let the people of India be sincerely grateful to the people of England for having placed within our reach the untold blessings of western research and literature. It is in the best interests of India itself that she should be firmly loyal to Britain, and that the bonds of union between them should draw them more closely and firmly together.

MORE SHIPS FOR ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—At a recent meeting of the Italian Chamber of Commerce at Genoa it was stated that shipbuilders, navigation companies and shipbuilders had arranged for the immediate construction of 14 cargo boats of 3000 tons to be ready for use in little more than a year. Although far from covering the needs of the Italian merchant fleet this is a good beginning, and in normal times a tonnage of 250,000 can be constructed in Italian shipyards. Great satisfaction was expressed by the members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce at the manner in which the government was cooperating in the reconstitution of the mercantile marine.

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FULL TEXT OF COLE DECISION MADE PUBLIC

(Continued from page one)

provide at all the times mentioned in the indictment, that "No person shall practice medicine unless registered and legally authorized prior to Sept. 1, 1901, or unless licensed by the regents and registered under article 6 of chapter 481 of the laws of 1893 and its amendments thereto, or unless licensed by the regents and registered as required by this article. . . . (Public Health Law, § 161.) "The practice of medicine is defined as follows: A person practices medicine within the meaning of this article, except as hereinafter stated, who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition." (Public Health Law, § 160, subd. 7.)

The statute also provides: "This article shall not be construed to affect the practice of the religious tenets of any church. . . . (Public Health Law, § 173.)

Our constitution provides: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall never be allowed in this state to all mankind; . . . but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state." (Constitution of the State of New York, article 1, section 3.)

The defendant was never registered or licensed as a practitioner of medicine. He is a member of the Christian Science church and a recognized practitioner within the rules of such church. For about seven years he maintained an office in the city of New York. At the times mentioned in the indictment, his office was on the ninth floor of a building at Fifth avenue and Madison square. It consisted of two rooms: one, a reception room containing chairs, tables, a clock and literature; and an inner office containing a desk, two chairs, and a telephone. On the door of his office were the words: "Willis Vernon Cole, Christian Scientist."

The evidence taken on the trial consisted of the testimony of a woman who for seven years had been employed by and under the direction of the New York County Medical Society as an investigator, and the testimony of the defendant.

The investigator testified that at her first interview with the defendant on Jan. 19, 1911, she had waited in the reception room of his office with others until her turn arrived and then went into the inner office. She further testified as follows:

"I asked him if he was Dr. Cole. And he said he was Mr. Cole, a Christian Science healer. . . . I said that I read about him in the newspapers; that I called to see if he could cure my eyes. I had been troubled with eye trouble. And he said, 'How long have you been wearing glasses?' And I said, 'Ten years.' He said, 'You understand I do not give any medicine. I only give Christian Science treatment.' I said to him, 'What is Christian Science?' And he said, 'I cure by prayer.' He said that, 'You must have faith in God; that God doesn't make us to have any disease; that we must be all love and all kindness and that God would cure the infidel as well as the confirmed believer in his Divine Power.' And I said, 'What would be the fee?' And he said \$2 for the first treatment and all subsequent treatments \$1. . . . The defendant then said, 'I will give you a treatment.' So Mr. Cole had his chair facing mine, and he closed his eyes and remained in perfect silence for 15 or 20 minutes. He said, 'That will do for today's treatment. You come back on Friday any time.' On Friday, the next day, she returned to his office. Her testimony as to what occurred is as follows:

"I went in and he said to me, 'Why, you are looking very well.' And I said, 'I feel about the same.' And after that, why, he spoke about God is good and we must have love and faith in God. And then he says, why, he will give me a treatment. So that Mr. Cole placed his chair facing mine again, closed his eyes and put his hands up to his face and we remained in perfect silence there for about 15 or 20 minutes."

She further testified that before the treatment she said to him, "Mr. Cole, I have a pain in my back." He then said that I had a porous plaster on my back at that time; and I said to him what did he think about the pain I had in my back. He said it was some kind of disease, but he could not tell what kind it was; he said, "I can cure it." He said, "You must now take off that porous plaster because Christian Science cannot cure with plasters on." He said that I must take off my glasses as well as remove the plaster from my back. . . . That I should have more faith and understanding; that I must have courage; that I should remove the glasses. . . . I said I must keep my glasses as I cannot go without them. . . . He said if I wanted to be cured by Christian Science I must remove the glasses. . . . I said, "How can you cure locomotor ataxia?" He said, "Just by prayer and having faith in God." He said, "When patients are given up by physicians they always turn to Christian Science for help." He told her to come back on Monday, Jan. 23. She did so. She said to him, "I removed the plaster that was on my back as you told me to." And he said, "I want you also to remove the glasses." I said, "I have to keep the glasses on." I said, "When I eat bread and potato I would distress my

stomach very much." He said, "Leave your stomach alone; you go home and eat anything you want to."

She returned again on Jan. 27 and brought her little girl with her. The little girl wore glasses. She further testified, "I said to Mr. Cole that the child has been wearing glasses, and she also has a cold. I said, 'Can you cure her by Christian Science?' and he said, 'Absolutely.' I said, 'Well, will you cure her?' And he replied, 'Absolutely.' So I said that the child had a pair of roller skates, and wearing glasses, why, if she should fall she would injure herself. And he said, 'You take the glasses off and let the child run and romp like other children; that mothers should not put such fear in children.' . . . He gave them treatment similar to the one he had given her before."

The defendant during the interviews stated to the witness that she had as much power to heal disease as he had, and could do so as well if she would study the Bible and rely upon its promises and offer the prayer of understanding and faith. She understood him when he asserted that he could cure diseases as saying that he could bring about the cure by means of prayer to Almighty God. He said to her that all diseases are alike to a Christian Scientist.

The defendant testified that at the first interview with the investigator "She told me that she had come to be treated for trouble with her eyes and stomach trouble. I informed her that Christian Science treatment was prayer to God, we did not believe in drugs, medical treatment, anything like that, and she asked me to give her treatment. Something was said in regard to the basis of Christian Science, and I told her substantially that Christian Science was the truth about God, and the truth about man, and the truth about man's relationship to God and the truth of his birthright as a result of this relationship, which is the foundation of what we teach, and I told her that on this basis disease was no part of her birthright, or inharmonious, and when she realized her oneness with God, and got in harmony with God that this was the treatment and was what we would do. She sat there for about 15 minutes. I covered my face with my hands, or sat with my head partially bowed for 15 minutes, in prayer."

He testified that at the second interview "She spoke to me about taking off her glasses, and I told her that there was no reason that she should not take off her glasses, and I casually spoke of my own healing, that I had worn glasses for many years . . . and taken them off. . . . I told her I had trouble with my eyes and had several other diseases and that I had been to a number of physicians and that I had been healed by Christian Science." He further testified that on the second visit he told her "That Christian Science treatment was prayer to God. I told her that Christian Science realized that God was omnipotent, or all powerful; that He was omniscient, or all knowing; that He was omnipresent, or ever present; and that because God was omnipotent and omniscient, and omnipresent, and God was good, that it must follow that evil, disease, inharmonious, sin and discord were no part of His Being and had no real existence, and I told her that man was the image and likeness of God, and was entitled to dominion, and that his birthright was dominion, and that he had the right to affirm and secure immunity from discord of whatever name and nature, and that disease was like shadow that flees before the light."

He says he told her that this result would follow from spiritual understanding. He says he spoke to her about keeping her life pure and Christ-like and loving and good, and just and free from error. He says he then prayed again, and that prayer is a synonym for treatment."

He further testified that at the first interview "I told her I could not cure her, that I had no more power to cure her than any one else, that God was the only power, and the only healer. . . . I told her that she could cure herself just as much as I could if she would study and purify her life and her thoughts and cleanse from her consciousness fear and inharmonious and false thoughts. . . . I told her that by studying and gaining an understanding that she could apply the principle and law of Christian Science as well as anyone else, as well as I could. . . . I told her that I was nothing and that she was nothing. It was God."

His testimony as to what was said at the third interview is as follows: "We discussed Christian Science and I picked up 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' by Mrs. Eddy, which is recognized in Christian Science as the standard textbook; it is the original Christian Science textbook which we accept with the Holy Scriptures of which it is explanatory as the basis of our great religious truth. I asked her to procure a copy of this book. He testified that he read to her from that book, 'To be present with the Lord is to have, not mere emotional ecstasy or faith, but the actual demonstration and understanding of Life as revealed in Christian Science. To be with the Lord is to be in obedience to the law of God, to be absolutely governed by Divine Love,—by Spirit, not by matter."

"Become conscious for a single moment that Life and Intelligence are purely spiritual—neither in nor of matter—and the body will then utter no conscious complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well. Sorrow is turned into joy when the body is controlled by spiritual Life, Truth and Love."

"Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life Divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

He testified that he was practicing Christian Science as laid down by the

church. He denied that he was practicing medicine.

It was conceded on the trial that Christian Science is a religion based upon the Scriptures and founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1836 and that the church has about a million members. The alleged healing of moral, mental and physical diseases by prayer was practiced by Christian Scientists in New York for more than 20 years before the times mentioned in the indictment. It was also conceded that in order to obtain entry upon the list of practitioners of the Christian Science church proof must be furnished satisfactory to the church of the character and qualifications of the applicant, but that the education and experience of the applicant is not an element in his qualifications. The church relies wholly upon the sincerity of the applicant and his reliance and faith in the power and efficacy of prayer to heal diseases.

It appears from the statute that we have quoted that a person practices medicine when he "holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition, and who shall either offer or undertake, by any means or method, to diagnose, treat, operate, or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition."

The language of the statute is very general. It bears evidence in itself that the words were chosen for the express purpose of prohibiting, except upon registration and authorization of the practitioner, as by the statute provided, every means and method that could thereafter be used or claimed to be used to relieve or cure disease and infirmity by any person individually, or as a representative of a school, religious body or other organization.

It does not appear that the defendant attempted to diagnose the diseases which the investigator stated to him that she had; he not only in substance denied that she had any disease, but asserted that they rested in her imagination or were mere evidence of a lack of true relation to her God. There was no inquiry on his part into the symptoms which the investigator claimed that she had as indicating the diseases. There was no laying on of hands, manipulation, massage, or outward ceremonial. His direction to her to remove her glasses and take off a porous plaster which she asserted she had upon her back were, as also asserted by him, simply to bring about complete reliance by her upon the power and willingness of God to heal her diseases. Such directions were not, he asserts, intended as a prescription or as advice. It was a test of her faith. He, however, testified that prayer was a synonym for treatment. He habitually termed his interposition by prayer a treatment, and such it would seem to have been in the ordinary meaning of the word. He had a place where interposition by prayer to God could be sought through him at a price, either as a compensation or as an honorarium. He asserts that he made interposition with God by prayer to take away disease or what he alleges to be wrong relationships between persons having diseases and their God. His interposition with God as explained by him, required Divine action that the inharmonious between the Divine Being and the person who sought to be relieved of diseases and infirmities might be adjusted. The duties of the defendant as a practitioner would seem to have been to handle the claim of those that came to him with their ills with a view to obtaining a Divine cure. Such interposition under such circumstances was, in the language of the defendant himself, a "treatment."

We are of the opinion that the defendant did "treat" the investigator by "any (some) means or method," as the word is used in the general prohibition contained in the statute. The general and comprehensive definition of a person who practices medicine has an express exception. The descriptive words are preceded by the phrase "except as hereinafter stated." The exception concededly refers to the words in section 173 of the Public Health Law as follows: "This article shall not be construed to affect . . . the practice of the religious tenets of any church." The exception includes every person in the practice of the religious tenets of any church and it is not in any way in conflict with the federal or state constitution. The language quoted from said section 173 is not in any sense an affirmative license. It is, we repeat, an exception to the general prohibition. Whether the practice of the religious tenets of any church should have been excepted from the general prohibition against the practice of medicine unless the practitioner is registered and authorized so to do, or whether the exception should be continued therein as a question for the Legislature and not for the courts. The purpose of the general statute is to protect citizens and others of the state from being treated in their physical ailments and diseases by persons who have not adequate or proper training, education or qualifications to treat them.

The tenets of a church are the beliefs, doctrines and creeds of the church. The exception relates to the tenets of the church as an organized body as distinguished from an individual. It does not relate to or except persons practicing in accordance with individual belief. It appears from the record that it is a tenet of the Christian Science church that prayer to God will result in complete cure of particular diseases in a prescribed, individual case. Healing would seem to be not only the prominent work of the church and its members, but the one distinctive belief around which the church organization is founded and sustained. It is claimed that the church extends its influence and spreads knowledge of its power by practical demonstration on the part of its sincere practitioners in securing the overthrow of moral, mental and physical disease. It disclaims any reliance upon skill,

education or science. In view of the tenets of the Christian Science church the exception to the prohibition in the statute is stronger than the provision of the constitution of this state which we have quoted and which permits the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference.

The exception in the statute is not confined to worship or belief but includes the practice of religious tenets. It was the intention of the Legislature to relieve members of the Christian Science and other churches from the provisions of sections 160 and 161 of the Public Health Law to the extent of permitting them within the rules, regulations and tenets of a church to maintain an office and there offer prayer for the healing of the diseases of those that might come to such church members for treatment, and the defendant has in good faith acted in accordance therewith, he is not guilty of the crime alleged in the indictment.

The Christian Science church is in terms expressly excepted from the prohibition contained in the medical practice acts of many of the states. It is so expressly excepted in the statutes of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, North and South Dakota, Kentucky, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

We think the exception in the statute in this state is broad enough to permit offering prayer for the healing of disease in accordance with the recognized tenets of the Christian Science church. It may be said that if the exception is so construed, it will lead to numerous persons assuming to cure diseases in the name of a church for the purpose of thereby maintaining a business and securing a livelihood. The religious tenets of a church must be practiced in good faith to come within the exception. When such practice is a fraud or pretense it is not excepted from the general prohibition. When wrong is practiced in the name of religion it is not protected by constitution or statute. (Reynolds v. U. S., 98 U. S. 145; Davis v. Beason, 133 U. S. 333; Mormon Church v. U. S., 136 U. S. 1.) Many of the decisions referred to by counsel may be explained by the fact that the persons therein severally considered were frauds and shams. (See People v. Spinella, 150 App. Div. 823; aff'd, 204 N. Y. 709.)

A person should not be allowed to assume to practice the tenets of the Christian Science or any church as a shield to cover a business undertaking. When a person claims to be practicing the religious tenets of any church, particularly where compensation is taken therefor and the practice is apart from a church edifice or the sanctity of the home of the applicant, the question whether such person is within the exception should be left to

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B. U. SOPHOMORES ELECT

At the college of liberal arts of Boston University yesterday the sophomores elected these officers: President, Miriam L. Spaulding of Dorchester; vice-president, Ernest C. Burdick of West Falmouth; treasurer, Rachel Clark of Sudbury; secretary, A. Norman Sharp of Newton-Lower Falls; auditor, James G. Dow of Lowell, and executive committee, William G. Shadman, Boston; Dorothy V. Tuckett, Forest Hills, and Marlon A. Bradford, South Braintree.

LOWELL INSTITUTE LECTURE

Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard University opens the Lowell Institute lecture series in Huntington hall, 491 Boylston street, tonight, with an address on "Pilgrims and Puritans." This is the first of a series of 10 lectures Professor Wendell will give upon "American History." Admission is by free ticket.

NEEDHAM FESTIVAL TO OPEN

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Under direction of the local board of trade an exhibition and festival will be opened in town hall tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The entire floor space of the main hall has been taken for exhibits by the business houses of the town. Other sections will be used for the display of poultry and farm produce, cooking, painting and fancy work. The boy scouts will give an exhibition tomorrow, and there will be folk dancing by playground girls. In the evening there will be a band concert. An auto parade, sports and games will be features of Thursday's program.

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An entertainment is to be held in the Cambridge armory tomorrow night for the benefit of those dependent on members of the Cambridge battalion.

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NATION'S RIGHTS MUST BE UPHOLD SAYS MR. HUGHES

Candidate Speaks in Vigorous Terms on Lusitania, Blacklist and Mexican Policy—His Danbury Case Record Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An enthusiastic audience of more than 5000 persons, which crowded every portion of the Metropolitan opera house, arose to its feet Monday night and gave cheer upon cheer for former Justice Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency, when he was formally introduced by Col. John Gribbell, president of the Union League, under whose auspices the candidate made his visit to this city. On the platform from which Mr. Hughes spoke were gathered 500 or more citizens, including Governor Brumbaugh, Mayor Smith and others prominent in business and professional circles.

The warmth of the greeting seemed to affect the candidate in pleasurable manner, as was indicated in the emphasis of his speech, which was interrupted time and again by outbursts of enthusiastic approval.

"I have come here," said Mr. Hughes, "as the candidate of a great party, which is, fortunately, whole and not divided, a party ready for service, but I do not come in a partisan spirit. We need the agencies of the party I represent to restore the best traditions of American government. I think the policies for which we stand are needed by those of our fellow-citizens who are Democrats as much as by those who are Republicans."

Earlier in the day Mr. Hughes refused to discuss the present submarine situation because he was "not in receipt of official information," and further said that he had no desire to say anything that might be interpreted as an attempt to "embarrass the administration in dealing with current matters for which the administration has the sole responsibility."

Mr. Hughes said: "We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails or with legitimate commercial intercourse. 'No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation.'"

After referring to the seizure of American mails and the British blacklist of American firms, Mr. Hughes recalled the sinking of the Lusitania, repeating the declaration contained in his speech of acceptance, that had the United States government left no doubt "that when we said 'strict accountability,' we meant precisely what we said, there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania."

Mr. Hughes' attack on the administration's foreign and Mexican policies was couched in more vigorous terms than any he has heretofore employed. Act after act by the administration in its dealings with Mexico was cited by the nominee to uphold his contention that the country had not been kept out of war, but that it had waged an "ignoble, personal war" against Huerta in the days of his power.

John Lind's alleged authorization to state that "Huerta would be put out," the occupation of Veracruz, the sending of the punitive expedition into Mexico and the failure of the American troops to utilize Mexican railways were points upon which Mr. Hughes touched.

"We have not been kept out of war," Mr. Hughes repeated. "We have had intermittent peace without honor and intermittent war without honor."

"We cannot say now," he added, "in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next, but this much is certain: If intrusted with responsibility we shall be able to have it understood that there will be no meddling in matters which do not concern us; that we shall not simply talk of the rights of other states, but shall observe them; and further that at all events the lives and property of American citizens will be protected."

Three things of importance, Mr. Hughes said, were engaging the foremost thought of Americans today. These he named as consideration of the essential conditions of national prosperity, the necessity of maintaining American rights and "the necessity of safeguarding the fundamental principles of our institutions by government which proceeds from the rule of reason and does not abdicate in the presence of force."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his declaration that a protective tariff was necessary to safeguard American industry in the days when Europe will be at peace.

A man in the balcony shouted: "What about the Danbury haters' case?"

Mr. Hughes promised to answer the question, and in a few minutes made his reply. He reviewed the history of the litigation, saying that it was a suit brought by a manufacturer for treble damages for injury done his business by a boycott ordered by union labor leaders. The first step, Mr. Hughes said, was to determine if the manufacturer had ground for bringing a suit.

"And that question reached the supreme court," Mr. Hughes said, "and was decided in the affirmative before I became a member of the court."

The case then went to the lower court, the nominee continued, for a jury trial and the jury decided that the manufacturer had been damaged and was entitled to recover. The case was appealed to the supreme court, Mr. Hughes continued, and the point to be decided by the high tribunal was whether the trial judge had erred in his rulings of law and in presenting the case to the jury. The

court unanimously decided that the trial judge had not erred.

"And that means that I concurred in the decision," he said. "Now, I stand here to say that whether as a judge or, if I am elected as President, on any question coming before me I shall enforce the law of the land, it makes no difference whether the question is raised by labor or capital."

"If the laws are not right, the remedy is to change them. It is the business of judges to enforce the laws as they are. And it is often the business of Presidents to enforce the laws."

"The administration asks for a vote of confidence," Mr. Hughes said, "but its defenders cry out in protest when its record is critically examined. When its humiliating failure to safeguard American rights is held up to deserved condemnation, it seeks to escape by asserting that its conduct had no alternative but war, that to disapprove its conduct is to favor war."

After denouncing the handling of the Mexican situation, Mr. Hughes passed to the European war, the outbreak of which, he said, "found us with prestige seriously impaired."

"Again the administration lamentably failed to perform the primary duty to safeguard American lives," the candidate declared. "The administration was not convincing, its words were many, but ineffective, because it was not believed that they would be backed by deeds."

"Had this government by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania."

The Republican party proposes to protect American lives on land and sea, Mr. Hughes said, adding that he did not put life and property on the same footing, but that the administration had been remiss also with respect to the protection of American property and commerce.

"We propose to protect American lives, American property and American trade, according to our rights under international law. This is a policy of peace, not of war. It is a policy which assures respect."

Nominee Hanly to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CROOKSTON, Minn.—Officers of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Association have announced that J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for the presidency, will speak at the association's annual convention here the evening of Nov. 24. The convention will be in session from Nov. 22 to 24, and other speakers will be C. A. Prosser, director of the Dundy Institute, Minneapolis; Dean Joseph Kennedy of the college of education of the University of North Dakota; C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of schools, and J. C. Brown, new president of the St. Cloud normal school.

Americans Join Republicans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American party, under whose emblem William Sulzer polled 70,000 votes in 1914, threw in its lot Monday with the Republicans. Pledges to work for the election of the Republican national nominees were made, and it was decided to place an electoral ticket on the official ballot.

Col. Roosevelt's Itinerary

CHICAGO, Ill.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will speak in behalf of Hughes and Fairbanks at Chicago, Denver, El Paso, Tex.; Louisville, Pittsburgh and New York city before the close of the campaign, according to an announcement made by the speakers' bureau at western Republican national headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA MILK PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The first action of importance to be taken by the Chester County Milk Dealers Association is to start a movement to increase the price of milk about 2 cents a quart. The dairymen assert that as conditions are at present, they cannot continue to produce milk at the old price and make their business a paying one. Their demand is a flat rate of 5½ cents a quart to dealers. Some of them are now getting less than 4 cents. As milk now sells in this city at 8 cents a quart generally, dealers will be expected to advance the price 2 cents at least. The present high cost of grain is assigned as the main reason for raising the price.

BUILDING LAW COMMITTEE

The usual Tuesday hearing before the special recess committee on building laws was called off this forenoon and the members went to Fall River for a hearing this afternoon. Preparations are being made by the committee for the hearings on the housing bill, which are scheduled to begin on Oct. 23, and especial efforts are to be made to get the viewpoint of the home builder, as well as of the real estate promoter. The committee is to hold a hearing at the State House tomorrow on various features of the uniform building code.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL TEST

DALLAS, Tex.—The problem existing under the compulsory school law will not be forcing the attendance of the pupils, but providing them with books, in the opinion of County Superintendent Bludworth and Attendance Officer Callaway, after the opening of a few of the county schools and observing conditions therein, says the News.

TRUST COMPANY SOUGHT

Twenty-nine citizens of Milton today petitioned the board of bank incorporation for authority to establish a trust company in that town. The petition is headed by William R. Landers and the board has assigned Nov. 15 as the date of a hearing.

ERRAND OF AMBASSADOR CAUSES CONCERN

Failure of United States to Change British Blockade Methods May Mean Resumption of Submarine Tactics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports, indicating that Ambassador Gerard is bearing the information to his government that Germany may abandon the pledge given in the Sussex case, while they still lack confirmation, have caused some concern. It will be recalled that, in the final reply of Germany in the case mentioned, the promise was given that she would instruct submarine commanders to conduct all their operations in accordance with the rules of international law governing sea warfare.

The German government, however, sought to make a continuance of this regular practice contingent upon the United States securing from the Allies a concession to conduct their blockade legally. The German government said that in the event of the failure of the United States to secure this concession, it would reserve the right to resume the former practices if it saw fit. In the note of acknowledgment of this promise the United States ignored this proviso of the German government and since that time has taken Germany at her word with respect to the discontinuance of the campaign of frightfulness.

Ambassador Silent

Mr. Gerard Will Not Disclose Object of Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To reporters who met the Frederick the Eighth down the bay this morning Ambassador Gerard said he had given no interview to anyone since leaving Berlin. This comment bore directly on the report in a morning paper, from a correspondent on the ship, that the ambassador's mission was to notify the President of a new submarine campaign to be waged by Germany in possible violation of her pledge.

The ambassador pointed out that he was not quoted in the story and refused to discuss the matter further. He said there was no foundation for the rumor that he would not go back to Berlin. He was met by a reception committee headed by Oscar Straus and Frank Downing, acting mayor, who welcomed him on behalf of the city.

The ambassador replied with feeling paying a tribute to the services of Mr. Straus and Henry Morgenthau in Turkey and to the efficiency of the embassy staff in Berlin. Mr. Straus paid tribute to Mrs. Gerard as an able and energetic coworker who had helped her husband to his place of high esteem.

The Gerards, after the city hall ceremony, went to the Ritz Carlton where they will stay a few days before Mr. Gerard goes to Washington and Mrs. Gerard to Montana to visit her mother.

He did not know when he would go to Washington, but he is expected to see the President at Shadow Lawn at once. There was nothing to indicate that he bore any peace message from Berlin.

STILTON CHEESE BEING MADE IN CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—While politicians discuss the question of food production in well-measured sentences and rounded periods, there are being carried on at the Dominion experimental farm at Agassiz experiments in food production which are not widely advertised, but which are important to the people of the province, says the Province.

One of the experiments being carried on in the dairy department at Agassiz farm at present is the manufacture of Stilton cheese. Heretofore England was the only country to make Stilton cheese. But the experts at Agassiz have found that it can be manufactured from British Columbia products and with profit.

Miss Keene is in charge of the dairy house and is a cheese expert from the old country. In the cooling room she has stored away dozens of Stilton cheeses like the genuine English article.

Stilton cheese varies in cost at the grocers from 80 cents a pound in these times. So that if the local farmer could take up the manufacture of this product he would find prices even in normal times extremely good. And there is always a market for good Stilton.

Agassiz finds that the particular line of cheese, made as it is from the milk and cream combined, can be manufactured if the proper care is given, by the most inexperienced farm wife. But let us be assured upon the subject. The province was informed, and it is in the hope of the authorities that the result of the experiments there may prove of great value to the agricultural people of the province and so assist in a measure to relieve the cities from dependency of any sort upon pastoral areas outside of British Columbia.

VASSAR RAISES MILLION

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—President MacCracken of Vassar College announced Monday in chapel that the \$1,000,000 fund which the students and alumni have been working for a year to raise has been completed.

RESTRICTING BUILDINGS TO SUITABLE TYPE

Importance of City Regulations Pointed Out to Housing Conference by a New York Official

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Lawson Purdy of New York city, in his address on "Building Restrictions," before the National Housing Conference, now in session here, said: "During the decade, since 1906, in which I have been president of the department of taxes and assessments, there has been an average of 8000 to 10,000 applications for the reduction of the assessed value of real estate filed with the department. I have personally examined and have been familiar with more than 50 per cent of such applications."

These applications gave reasons in behalf of the owner of the property for his conclusion that the assessed value is more than the actual value. A large proportion of these applications contain allegations to the effect that the value of buildings has been depreciated by the erection of buildings in the neighborhood, some times adjoining, which covered too large a proportion of the area of the lot or are too similar with the existing use of the land has so darkened the streets and the interior of blocks as to render neighboring buildings unprofitable.

"In order to preserve the value of land, which is another mode of expressing the idea of preserving the opportunity to put land to its most profitable economic use, and to preserve the value of buildings, it is essential that no building should be permitted which would not serve as a suitable type, both as to height and area of land covered, for the development of all the territory suitable for the erection of such buildings. The proper height and area of land to be covered must depend upon the character of use. There must be room for vehicular and pedestrian traffic on streets. And there must be adequate light and air for every building without taking light and air from neighbors."

"The evil effect of failure to protect property owners from the ill considered action of their neighbors, is well illustrated by the decline in value of the land between Union square and Madison square, and between Seventh avenue and Broadway. In 1911 land in Twenty-third street, on the south side between Fifth avenue and Sixth avenue, was assessed at \$285,000 a lot; in 1916, at \$80,000 a lot. Tenement houses, more euphonically called apartment houses, built to the full limit allowed by law, have intruded into territory beautifully developed with single-family dwellings at great cost, well constructed, and have destroyed their value in large measure."

"Any 60-foot street that may be fully developed with nine-story apartments 90 feet high, is, in my opinion, unfit for human habitation, and exercises a like influence upon the adjoining parallel street. On the other hand, a street 80 feet wide, developed with six-story apartments, is a reasonably fair street."

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS IS ASSOCIATION AIM

MONTREAL, Que.—Judging by the expressed opinions of the visiting members, the fifth annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities was the most successful yet held. This opinion was also expressed by W. G. Ross, the newly elected president of the association, at the conclusion of the session, which terminated the proceedings, says the Star.

While some of the resolutions dealing with questions of port facilities in the United States (which it was intended to bring to the attention of the interstate commerce commission with a view to obtaining better conditions) were referred to the incoming board of directors, the convention has been productive of much advantageous discussion and comparison of the different methods of organization and operation prevailing at the leading ports on the North American continent.

During the luncheon tendered by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Robert Reford, president of the Robert Reford Company, speaking on behalf of the federation, said that it was interesting to note the strong public feeling, free of all politics, which was now centering in the question of what could best be done to develop the national waterways of Canada and the United States. The federation could speak with authority, he said, as it represented the port of Montreal, the national port of the Dominion of Canada, and though this port was only open for about six months in the year, it handled in exports and imports a tonnage exceeded by only one or two ports on the American continent.

Outlining the growth of the federation, he pointed out that the original association was largely composed of merchants interested in shipping; and, although it has passed through many changes in name, the Shipping Federation of Canada was virtually its successor. This commission found the money to improve the channel between Quebec and Montreal, to construct wharves in the harbor, and did it so successfully, the third with 4954 and the fourth with 5387 voters are each assigned two representatives.

Mr. Mahoney attempts to show where the commission has been unfair in its report. He objects to districts 19, 22 and 23 with 27,054 legal voters being given seven representatives, one for every 3865 voters, while districts 3, 4 and 5 get one for every 2598 voters. He points out that district 22 with 11,262 voters is allotted three or one for every 3754 voters.

Complaint is also made against the arrangement in districts 3 and 4, con-

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At 2.00
Strap Cape Gloves. All staple shades as well as black and black sewed with white. Also white doe skin.

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8 and 12-button Real Kid Gloves, in tan, mode, black and black sewed with white.

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Neilson Real Kid Gloves, 2-clasp. Brown, russet, taupe, black, white and black sewed with white.

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Strap Duplex Gloves. Imported gray, pongee, ceru and white.

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Duplex Gloves, with one pearl clasp. White with heavy black embroidery. Also mode, 2-clasp, with plain embroidery.

At 1.50
Real Kid Gloves, 2-clasp. Black, tan, champagne, white, black and black sewed with white.

At 1.00 and 1.50
One-Clasp Cape Gloves of selected skins, sewed, outseam. Tan and gray.

At 1.50
One-Clasp Gloves, gray mocha, with spear point embroidery, outseam, sewed.

At 2.25
Pique Kid Gloves, 2-clasp. New browns, black and white.

Gloves that Wash

At 50c and 1.00 Heavy Milanese Silk Gloves. 2-clasp. Black.

At 75c Chamoisette Gloves. 2-clasp. Medium weight. White, gray and natural.

At 1.00 and 1.50 White Doe Skin Gloves. Guaranteed washable.

At 1.50 Washable Cape Gloves, 1-clasp. All street shades; also black and black sewed with white.

Special CHAMOISETTE GLOVES—65c
English thumb. 2-clasp. In white only.

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Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Arvon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

GOVERNOR NAMES OCT. 23 AS DATE OF SPECIAL PRIMARY

(Continued from page one)

primaries are the following, under the Governor's proclamation:

Sixth district, ward 3 of Boston, to elect three representatives; nineteenth district, wards 19 and 20 of Boston, to elect three representatives; twentieth district, wards 4 and 5 of Chelsea and ward 4 of Revere, to elect one representative; twenty-second district, wards 22 and 23 of Boston, to elect three representatives; twenty-third district, wards 1, 2 and 3 of Chelsea, to elect one representative; twenty-fourth district, wards 21 and 24 of Boston, to elect three representatives; twenty-seventh district, wards 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Revere, to elect one representative.

Judge Charles A. DeCoursey in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts today issued an order of notice returnable Friday morning on the petitions of three Boston citizens for a writ of mandamus to compel the Suffolk county reapportionment commission to bring in another report on redistricting the representative districts of the county. The third report has just been filed by the commission and its provisions met the opposition of the Democrats.

The petitioners are Patrick J. Brophy and Timothy J. Ahearn of ward 20 and John P. Mahoney of ward 23 who filed their protest with the court last afternoon. They request that a fourth apportionment be made in accordance with the provisions of the state constitution, the statutes of 1913, and the two decrees of the supreme court already issued in this case.

Messrs. Brophy and Ahearn allege violation of the constitution in giving certain districts more representatives than others with regard to the number of legal voters in the respective districts. In districts 8, 23, 24 and 25, which have, say the petitioners, 27,564 legal voters, eight representatives are allotted, or one for every 3445 voters, while in districts 3, 4 and 5, with 18,187 legal voters, seven representatives are allowed, or one for every 2598 voters.

They also object to the allotment of three representatives to the nineteenth district with 11,510 legal voters, while the fifth district, with fewer voters, also gets three representatives. They complain that the first district with 6363 voters, the third with 4954 and the fourth with 5387 voters are each assigned two representatives.

Mr. Mahoney attempts to show where the commission has been unfair in its report. He objects to districts 19, 22 and 23 with 27,054 legal voters being given seven representatives, one for every 3865 voters, while districts 3, 4 and 5 get one for every 2598 voters. He points out that district 22 with 11,262 voters is allotted three or one for every 3754 voters.

Complaint is also made against the arrangement in districts 3 and 4, con-

HEAVY REVERSE FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Results of By-Elections in Vancouver and Victoria Indicate Conservative Defeat

TORONTO, Ont.—While the results of the two by-elections in Vancouver and Victoria indicated a coming heavy reverse for the Bowser government when it sought the verdict of the electorate in a general election, it cannot be doubted that the returns of that general election as announced came as a disappointment to government members at Ottawa, says the Globe.

The complete defeat of a government which at the last election was returned almost without opposition, following as it has on a long series of reverses to the Conservative cause in all parts of the Dominion, has, it is believed here, put at rest all rumors of an early general election for the federal House. From Atlantic to Pacific there have been absolutely no elections or by-elections during the past year favorable to the government party.

Conservatives here contend without enthusiasm that the result has no federal significance. The Evening Journal declares that it is just another case of a party too long in power, but in the contention gracefully excepts the province of Nova Scotia, "where the provincial Liberal party has been periodically defeating its opponents for the last 34 years."

The Journal calls attention to the fact that there are only three Conservative governments left in the provinces: Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Says the Ottawa Free Press: "In British Columbia patronage and corruption had been so long the rule that government apparently thought it unnecessary to hide their work. The action taken by the people of Manitoba and British Columbia should be a lesson to all public men."

The decisive nature of the defeat of the administration will, it is thought here, preclude all possibility of manipulation of the soldiers' ballot, which in the nature of the British Columbia act was rendered feasible.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Governor Ralston of Indiana, in a proclamation, urges observance throughout the state of Oct. 7 as Riley day in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, says the Tribune. He directs that the public schools celebrate the day on Friday, Oct. 6, and makes the proposal that the churches make proper recognition of it on the following Sunday, Oct. 7 with the poet's birthday.

MEXICAN POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT SUBJECT OF PRAISE

John F. Moors a Speaker at the Noonday Rally of the Wilson Progressives

That President Wilson, in his dealings with foreign nations, particularly Mexico, has applied the "old-fashioned" Christian theory that people should serve one another and that this policy has endeared the President to countless independent voters were among the contentions of John F. Moors, Boston business man, who was the chief speaker at today's noon rally of the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives at their headquarters, 27 School street. The long room was thronged with an audience of about 200 persons who gathered there during their noon hour.

Although charged by Republicans with vacillating in his foreign policy, no steeper, firmer policy to serve neighboring people has been witnessed at Washington since the days of Abraham Lincoln, said Mr. Moors. Foreign nations are now paying the penalty of the centuries-old policy of aggression. President Wilson has with great patience held the country to an opposite policy.

That conditions in Mexico are improving may be seen from the business reports, which state that 800 miles of railroad track are being laid in northern Mexico where the disturbance has been particularly severe and that the oil companies in the sections of hostilities are resuming operations. And yet, continued Mr. Moors, Republican orators are trying to represent that Mexico is a scene of chaos because of the President's policy.

The declination of the Massachusetts Hughes Alliance to send speakers to debate issues of the campaign with Wilson advocates and the reticence of Mr. Hughes to tell what he would have done if faced with some of the problems President Wilson has handled were criticized by the speakers.

UNIVERSITY YIDDISH COURSE

MADISON, Wis.—A study of the Yiddish language, a dialect of German and Hebrew spoken in Jewish communities, has been inaugurated in the Department of Semitics and Hellenistic Greek at the University of Wisconsin, and is being given for the first time this fall. Wisconsin is probably the first university in the country to teach this language, which is thought by many to be merely a dialect with an unteachable grammar. A knowledge of German is necessary to the learning of Yiddish, because so much of the language comes from the German. The only knowledge of Hebrew necessary is an acquaintance with the alphabet. Not only will the students in the course learn to read and write Yiddish, but they will make a study of some of the best works written in that tongue.

LA PRENSA IS UNIQUE AMONG WORLD'S PAPERS

Journal of Argentine Capital Has
Many Varied Activities All of
Which Tend Towards Public
Service—Its Home Luxurious

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Argentina is a new country, but there are already certain bodies which have come to assume the air of fixed institutions. They are like the Statue of Liberty, or the Taj Mahal, or London Tower—things that act as departure places for travelers, and the person who visits the countries containing these famous guide-posts and cannot afterwards speak knowingly concerning them is at once branded as an inexperienced traveler.

In Argentina there are several such notable institutions. There is the wonderful Colon Theater where the wealth of the metropolis disports itself and pays huge prices to attract the most highly prized artists of song and the art histrionic. The far-famed Jockey Club of Buenos Aires—that super-gorgeous meeting place of the new rich men, where the owners of great "estancias" pay thousands of dollars to enter, as members, must be always on the visitor's program. Another really national institution is the newspaper, La Prensa, of which every Argentine is quite justly proud, the newspaper of South America, nearly a half-century old, and combining journalism with a sort of artistic and philanthropic paternalism.

To be sure La Prensa cannot claim precedence among the journals of the republics south of Panama. The Standard, an English newspaper of Buenos Aires, claims a considerable priority as far as age is concerned, while the devoted admirers of El Mercurio in Chile will tell you that with the exception possibly of a small Brazilian sheet their paper was the first one organized among these republics. La Prensa, furthermore, is by no means the only journal in Argentina. There are at least 189 daily newspapers and periodicals printed in Buenos Aires alone, 157 being in Spanish. Many of the discerning will inform one that La Nacion, devoting itself particularly to authentic political news, is not only more dignified, but also more reliable than La Prensa; while the clever El Diario, La Razon and a half a dozen other papers that the newsboys shriek into your ears on the tram cars and through the restaurants, are sheets worthy of the satisfaction of many modern cities.

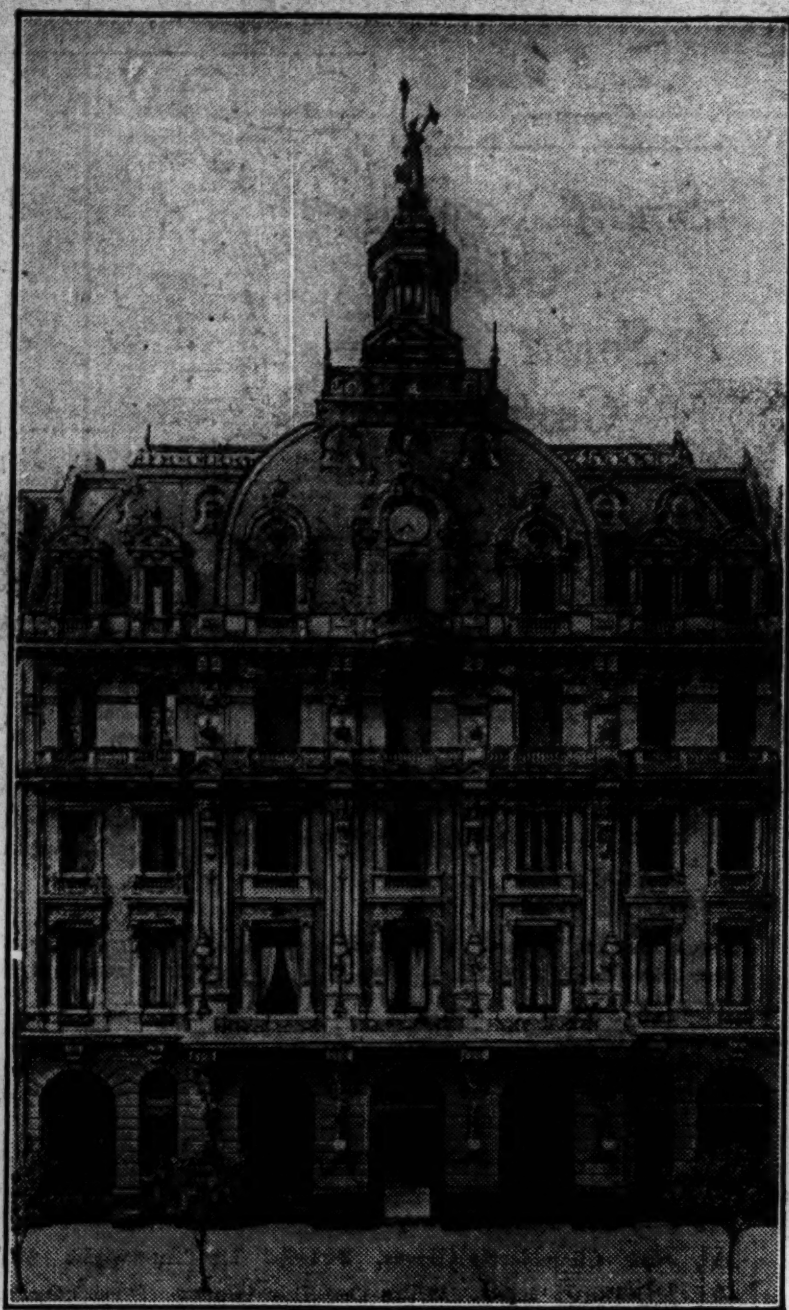
The newstands of the cities and towns in this progressive land are also filled with many illustrated journals, a number of these having a corresponding English edition published in the United States. One does not live long in this part of the world without discovering that the Latin-American is as facile with his pen as with his vocal organs and the amount of literary and journalistic output of the present day Argentina is quite amazing. It must be added, also, that to the American journalist much of the South American journalism would seem to be superfluous, so indirect and generous are the writers in presenting their facts and opinions. If it is true that there are at least half a dozen ways for the Spanish-American to say the same thing, it is equally patent that there are quite as many methods of writing the same thing, and the average writer seems inclined to use them all.

La Prensa, however, easily holds the throne of prestige and general popularity among the newspapers, if the circulation lists and elaborate office equipment are signs of press royalty. This journal occupies a building which is purported to cost with its land and equipment more than \$5,000,000. Incidentally in this luxurious, eleventh-story skyscraper is published a newspaper in Spanish 23 pages in extent, with two daily editions and boasting of a certified circulation of 230,000 copies each day of the year.

Here is a type of dignified journalism par excellence. There are no glaring bill-boards, no colored supplements, no letters a foot high on the first page to delude the trusting public for the benefit of the newsboys. Instead there is a small electrically framed news board at night, not more than two feet square, speaking in authoritative Castilian of the momentous facts of the news.

The offices of this paper are all upon the de luxe plan. An average reporter in the United States who found himself installed in one of these beautifully furnished rooms, equipped with mahogany desks and the floors laid in marble mosaic, velvet curtains at the windows and cherubs flying over him in the frescoed ceilings, would be inclined to lose his American "punch." La Prensa, however, is really not a cathedral nor a throne room, although it has marble enough in it to make a king's palace. It is for a fact a marvelous newspaper building, owned by a single Argentine family whose name is Paz, with Hoe presses and stereotype foundry, hidden away in the basement, and 21 linotype machines that make all the noise expected of such instruments in working hours.

One of the members of this family, renowned in Argentine journalism, a gentleman of rare manners, and traveled culture, received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor and gave the impression that the chief business of his life was to be of service to such investigating visitors. This gentleman is by no means as rich as he looks, but a very assiduous newspaper expert who knows how to wield the pencil quite as dexterously as the average city editor in the United States. From his courtesy and equanimity, however, you would



Home of La Prensa, Argentina's unique newspaper

scarcely have dreamed that the days held aught for him other than the charming leisurely conversation of a man's social club. Such is the subtle mystery of Spanish etiquette.

A tour through this ingeniously arranged building, built on the plan of the old Spanish houses with a beautiful open patio in the center, is quite an unforgettable experience. One is shown through the large and well equipped free library, where inquiring students may read and write. A music school is also included, where 200 pupils get musical education gratis. There is a concert hall, with Gobelins tapestry on the walls, and paintings of renowned artists upon the ceiling; here the official staff and invited guests sit on gilt chairs, gorgeously upholstered in rose colored satin, to hear the operatic stars sing portions of their librettos in advance, to show La Prensa that they are worthy of that institution's support and "viva." To this rostrum also come distinguished lecturers, who as they look down upon the faultlessly dressed men and women of Argentine, are united in their verdict that there are few, if any, more luxuriously appointed private theaters in existence.

The visitor is led from the fourth floor of the building by a spiral staircase to the roof, where he looks over this freshly made metropolis, just learning the skyscraper habit, and is then plunged down one of the four electric elevators to inspect the private power plant, and the newspaper machinery, much of which is made in the United States. It takes literally hours thoroughly to inspect the many features of this ingenious building, and in every room one receives the same impression, namely, the lavish prodigality of wealth to make these offices the apex of luxurious extravagance. From its mosaic floors, its walls paneled with rare carved woods, its frescoed ceilings, its embroidered velvet draperies, its ornate chandeliers (some of elaborately wrought bronze and others of crystal), its statuary and paintings, one discovers a characteristic of the Argentine—ostentatious display.

Through it all, however, there is a very real line of utility in the modern telegraph and wireless operating rooms, in the department of photography and in the up-to-date grill room for the reporters, one reads the hand writing of modernity. Although the offices of the chief editors resemble more nearly a string of apartments in a president's palace, the air of efficiency is not absent, and when the accountant tells the visitor that La Prensa pays annually for customs duties, government taxes, municipal contributions and for paper, ink and other supplies an average of \$240,000 gold, he realizes that this is a business as well as an art institution. One is also told that the telegraph service costs La Prensa \$20,000 each month, and that the paper pays its correspondents and agents \$33,000 yearly. Every month there are 80,000 small advertisements published, and the advertising manager, who has been for many years at the head of this department, is a fitting example of the practicable possibilities wrapped up in the romantic Latin-American.

In the midst of its many practical newspaper activities La Prensa finds time to be of real service to the public in many unique ways. The paper conducts a law department, where three lawyers serve the public free of charge, daily; there is also a medical section; there are also conference rooms, richly appointed, where any group of persons may hold a meeting at any hour of the day or night, when it suits them to leave their street discussions and retire to the comfortable environment of a hall provided for such purposes.

A meteorological observatory where weather reports are made has not been forgotten, while there are departments for distinguished visitors who are entertained gratis by La Prensa. Prizes are given by the newspaper for artistic acts consisting of artistic gold medals and a subscription to La Prensa for a stated period or for life. While to stimulate education La Prensa offers a permanent prize of \$1500 which is annually awarded to the person who has taught the greatest number of illiterate people to read the national language within the boundaries of the republic during the preceding year. There are also literary contests held, money prizes being given for the best articles and stories written, and an information bureau is carried on for the benefit of the public. The interest in the Argentine land is not omitted by La Prensa, in whose offices there is found an industrial and agricultural bureau and this department of free service has contributed considerable benefit both to the agriculturist and also to the business community.

One of the most striking advertisements of La Prensa, which is not without its public utility, consists in the method of conveying news of extraordinary events through a powerful siren whistle which can be heard to the utmost limits of the city and suburbs. During the progress of the European war also, the news is conveyed by a system of signals, flags by day, and electric light on the top of the edifice by night.

From every point of inspection one is certain to be impressed with this unusual exhibition of enterprise in modern journalism. In its compact presentation of news, its virtually unbiased attitude in relation to politics, its conservatism and dignity in conveying the news to the public, and in its unexampled expenditure of attention to the welfare of the nation, La Prensa is one of the most worthy examples of the progressive genius of the South American republics.

MANUFACTURERS USING RITTMAN PROCESS NAMED

Bureau of Mines Announces
Where Experiments With New
Methods in Manufacture of
Gasoline Are Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Licenses to use the Rittman process of gasoline manufacture have been issued to date by the bureau of mines to 25 oil companies, at least four of whom are making actual experiments in commercial production. The bureau has demonstrated in laboratory tests, on a small scale, that gasoline can be produced by the Rittman process more economically than by any other known process. The rights were deeded to the government for the public benefit by Dr. Rittman before he left the bureau to enter private commercial business, but the bureau has had neither funds nor equipment to test the process on a commercial scale, so has had to leave this development to the oil companies.

Some of the companies that are trying it out have requested that no publicity be given their names. A list of the others who have obtained licenses follows, the first four being those who are making tests on a commercial scale:

Mid-west Refining Company, Casper, Wyo. (gasoline); Pittsburgh Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (gasoline); American Oil Fields Company of California (gasoline); Germania Refining Company, Oil City, Pa. (gasoline, benzene and toluene); Indiana Refining Company, East St. Louis, Ill. (gasoline); Producers Refining Company, Gainesville, Tex. (gasoline); Pure Oil Company, Minneapolis, Minn. (gasoline); J. C. McDowell, either Cairo, W. Va., Bartlesville, Okla., Hutchinson or Wichita, Kans., amended to permit use by American Refining Company, Okmulgee, Okla.; Associated Oil Company, Avon, Gavall and Los Angeles (gasoline); Benzene-toluene; Benolite Company, Inc., Manor, Pa. (gasoline and benzene-toluene); Diamond Valley Oil Company, "California" (gasoline); Independent Oil Producers agency, "California" (gasoline); Producers Refining Company, near Bakersfield, (gasoline); Bear Creek Mfg. Company, Petrolia, Pa. (benzene-toluene); Pelican Oil Ref. Company, Inc., Chalmers, La. (gasoline); Emery Mfg. Company, Bradford, Pa. (gasoline); Muskogee Ref. Company, Muskogee, Okla. (gasoline); United Chemical Company, Elizabeth, N. J. (benzene-toluene); John W. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa. (gasoline and benzene-toluene); Petroleum Ref. Company, Houston, Tex. (gasoline); Penn. Cooperative Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. (gasoline); El Mercurio Oil and Refining Company, Santa Paula, Cal. (gasoline); Premier Oil Company, Coalinga, Cal. (gasoline).

NEW JUSTICES ON SUPREME BENCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new associate justices, Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke, will for the first time participate in the deliberations of the supreme court, which began its 1916-17 term yesterday. Ceremonies attending the elevation of Justice Clarke to the bench preceded other formalities yesterday, no opinions on cases under advisement being scheduled until next Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SCARCIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARRISBURG, Pa.—That there is at present employment for every one who wants to work is the firm conviction of Jacob Lightner, director of the state employment bureau. Figures recently given out show that less than 38 per cent of the requests of employers for help can be filled by him. He simply cannot find the men and women. Mr. Lightner quotes interesting figures to show that during the year ending Sept. 30, requests were filed with the bureau for 29,232 employees. During that time 20,000 persons applied for employment. Of this number 14,123 were referred to prospective employers, while 11,285 were actually placed in permanent positions.

ARRESTS IN STRIKE CASE

Forceful measures to prevent a continuation of the rioting that has occurred nearly every day since the strike began at the A. G. Walton shoe factory in Chelsea were taken by the Chelsea police, when 23 strikers and sympathizers were arrested in the vicinity of the factory at closing time last night. The police declare that more strikers will be arrested if they continue to gather about the factory when the employees are leaving work.

Eastern Steamship Lines All-the-Way-by-Water

THE POPULAR ROUTE
To NEW YORK

Via the
CAPE COD CANAL

Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound
METROPOLITAN LINE
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND

Superior Steel Steamships MARRACU, SETTE and SUMNER HILL. Splendid Accommodations. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Every Provision for Welfare and Comfort.

See Mr. Ellis India Wharf, Boston, Week Days and Sundays 9 P. M. See New York 7:30 A. M. See New York 1:15 P. M. See New York 5:15 P. M. See New York 9:15 P. M. See New York 11:15 P. M. See New York 1:15 A. M. See New York 3:15 A. M. See New York 5:15 A. M. See New York 7:15 A. M. See New York 9:15 A. M. See New York 11:15 A. M. See New York 1:15 P. M. See New York 3:15 P. M. See New York 5:15 P. M. See New York 7:15 P. M. See New York 9:15 P. M. See New York 11:15 P. M. See New York 1:15 A. M. See New York 3:15 A. M. See New York 5:15 A. M. See New York 7:15 A. M. See New York 9:15 A. M. See New York 11:15 A. M. See New York 1:15 P. M. See New York 3:15 P. M. See New York 5:15 P. M. See New York 7:15 P. M. See New York 9:15 P. M. See New York 11:15 P. M. See New York 1:15 A. M. See New York 3:15 A. M. See New York 5:15 A. M. See New York 7:15 A. M. See New York 9:15 A. M. See New York 11:15 A. M. See New York 1:15 P. M. See New York 3:15 P. M. See New York 5:15 P. M. 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Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Hugh C. McNamara, first mate of S. S. Kansan

KANSAN TAKES ON NEW CARGO. AND IS CLEARED

Clearance papers have been taken out at the custom house by Capt. E. L. Smith of the American-Hawaiian line steamer Kansan which docked here yesterday after being held up by a German submarine. A cargo of 1950 boxes of raw sugar worth about \$800,000, docked in Boston last night. Captain Hickey and the crew of the steamer were taken out of the U-boat incidents.

Shipping and sailing schedules are uncertain. Two steamers are due to arrive soon, one the City of Naples from the far east with a valuable cargo, and the other the Canopic from Naples and the Azores with 1395 passengers.

The courses of both vessels will carry them past the area of submarine activity unless they are warned by wireless. The steamer Great City with a cargo for the Allies proceeded to quarantine this morning from the Bird Island flats where it anchored yesterday after starting for St. Nazaire, France. Another, the British steamer Lord Cromer, is docked in East Boston and is not expected to sail for Liverpool until the submarine situation is cleared.

NO VIOLATION OF LAWS LAID TO SUBMARINE

(Continued from page one)

coast. In the case of the Vinland, which was pursued down the coast by a British ship, the secretary of state addressed the British ambassador in the following language:

"As His Majesty's government is aware, this government has always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations, as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly power in time of war, and has maintained that the consequent menace of such proceedings to the freedom of American commerce is vexatious and uncourteous to the United States."

So far as the United States government has been able to determine from the reports received up to last night, concerning the activities of the U-53, no infraction of international law has taken place. It is admitted, however, that later details may show cause for action. The assurance of the President that the German government will be held strictly to account for the fulfilling of its promises, it is pointed out, was to be expected, and does not imply any intention to hasten matters.

The question of the U-boat's visit to this side and her later raids on commerce, is regarded as one purely of neutrality, from the standpoint of this country. Whether claims for the loss of the ships sunk by the submarine will be presented, depends upon future developments and the evidence. Claims of this character would be based on any violation of neutrality by this country.

It has been stated that the U-53 took on no supplies of any kind when she visited Newport. It is possible, however, that neutrality may have been violated in other ways. It has been pointed out that a large number of visitors were entertained aboard the vessel while she was at Newport, and if it should develop as one report has

parently with pride, that his vessel was a man-of-war, armed with guns and torpedoes. He stated that he had no object in entering the port except to pay his respects; that he needed no supplies or assistance, and that he proposed to go to sea at 6 o'clock. He stated that he left Wilhelmshaven 17 days ago, touching at Helligoland.

"Shortly after the visit above described, I was called up by telephone from Providence by the collector of customs, who asked for information as to the visiting submarine. I gave him all particulars and stated that the boat was going to sea this afternoon and that she had undoubtedly been at sea for many days since touching any port. He stated that under the circumstances it would not be practicable for himself or the quarantine officer to visit the ship.

"Following this conversation I sent my aid to return the call of the commanding officer of the U-53, and to request that no use be made of the radio apparatus of the vessel while in port. The U-53 got under way at 5:30 and stood out to sea.

"The freedom with which officers and crew conversed with visitors, and their willingness to show all parts of the ship were very surprising. They stated that they were willing to tell all that they knew and to show all that they had—to officers and civilians alike.

"I learn that a letter to the German ambassador at Washington was entrusted to a newspaper representative and by him posted. I have nothing upon which to base an opinion as to the real object of the commander in entering this port."

Armed Liners to Sail

Many Ships Held in Port by U Boat Raid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It seems doubtful that the submarine raid will result in a general tie-up of the shipping of the Entente nations in American ports, but the International Mercantile Marine Company, controlling both British and American vessels, issued orders that no British ships of that line should leave Atlantic ports pending further orders.

This order stopped the sailing of all steamships of the White Star, Atlantic Transport, Leyland, Dominion and Red Star lines and the vessels of the White Star-Dominion line sailing for Montreal and Quebec. The order will not interfere with the sailing of the American line steamships or of any of the company's vessels under the American flag.

Officials of the Cunard, French and Italian lines declared that their passenger and freight vessels would sail as usual, despite the submarine menace. At the Cunard line offices it was pointed out that all vessels of that line are armed with 4.7-inch guns, and the German submarines thus far have avoided vessels so armed.

Officials of the French and Italian lines also said that their ships, both freighters and liners, were armed for defense. The French liners carry 3.4-inch guns and the freight boats carry 3-inch rapid fire cannon. The steamships under the Italian flag mount 3-inch guns.

U Boat Base Suspected

Government Said to Have Begun Search Along Coast

NEWPORT, R. I.—Although official confirmation was lacking, it is stated with assurance that the government had begun a search of the northern New England coast for a German supply base.

In this connection it was considered significant in some quarters that William H. Walcott, deputy collector of customs, made a careful investigation to learn if any merchant boat or yacht had cleared from Newport Saturday or Sunday, which might have carried supplies. The investigation, it is understood, was made on orders from Washington. Mr. Walcott found no indication that any supply boat had cleared.

The destroyer Samson received orders last night to proceed to Buzzards Bay. The purpose of the trip was not announced, but it recalled at once the report that a strange submarine had been sighted by fishermen in that vicinity.

During the evening the destroyer Drayton put to sea to relieve the other members of the flotilla returning from their fruitless search for the Kingstons' boats.

Confer on U Boat Raids

President and Secretary Lansing to Consider Problem

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Secretary Lansing, it is announced, will come here today for a conference with President Wilson concerning German submarine raids off the American coast. Mr. Lansing is expected to remain overnight at the President's summer residence.

The announcement that the secretary of state would confer with the President confirmed the impression gained here earlier in the day that the American government considered the attacks on vessels off the American coast by a German submarine as fraught with serious possibilities.

At the same time it was made clear that there is nothing in the reports so far received to show that international law or the earlier promises of Germany have been violated. Concern over the situation centered chiefly about the possibility of what might happen if the submarine attacks are continued.

Enthusiasm in Milwaukee

German-American Circles Delighted Over U-Boat Feat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Enthusiasm prevails in German-American circles here over the submarine exploit of crossing the Atlantic and operating against trans-Atlantic commerce. Sun-

day night, at Milwaukee's big auditorium, the audience attending the concert given by a German marine corps organization, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and shouted when news came of sinking of six merchant steamers off the American coast. The band played "Deutschland Über Alles," the audience singing the words.

A little later, in a large downtown hotel, assembled Germans held a celebration. When asked if those celebrating would express any opinion on whether new complications might arise between Germany and United States, one of the men said: "We did not think at all about that. We were just enthusiastic at the success of our brothers. Anyway, we cannot possibly see how this warfare will lead to trouble with our country."

Not all German-Americans in Milwaukee, however, join in enthusiasm. Some say that if trouble should come over submarine warfare it would be far better that the U-boats had never crossed the Atlantic. The enthusiasm is especially among German-Americans who have been active in the so-called propaganda against the Allies.

Doubt Over Five Sunk

Wireless Message Naming Kingston May Have Been Misread

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Within the last 12 hours an argument has arisen as to whether the name of one of the ships, supposed to have been sunk by the U boat Sunday was the Kingston or Kingstons. Capt. E. L. Yates of the Uruguayan steamer P. L. M. IV, which rescued the crew of the British steamship Strathdene, said he believed the name of the Christian Knudsen had been misread Kingston in some way when reports were transmitted by wireless.

It was also pointed out that all of the steamers were sunk within a comparatively small radius. The crews of the five ships known to have gone down were easily and speedily found by United States destroyers.

In view of the case, the German submersible evidently took to conform to all requirements of international law in giving the crews ample time to take to their boats, it is also pointed out that it hardly seems reasonable that the crew of one ship could possibly be overlooked by the rescue warships.

Newport reports that a line of destroyers swept the Atlantic in the vicinity of Nantucket shoals lightship station in a hunt for survivors of the Kingstons.

Admiral Gleaves announced that he had received a message saying that the crew of the sunken ship Strathdene had been picked up by the Italian steamer P. L. M. IV, and assumed that they will be landed here today.

Report of Two Submarines

Stephano Said to Have Been Sunk by the U-61

NEWPORT, R. I.—Eye witness stories of the torpedoing of passenger and freight steamers by German submarines off Nantucket were told here yesterday.

One of the submarines is supposed to have been the U-53 which visited the harbor Saturday, and another was declared to be the U-61. Mrs. Henry B. Wilson of Williamstown, Mass., a passenger on the Stephano, one of the vessels sunk, said that an officer and several of the crew told her that they had distinctly seen the name U-61 on the submarine that attacked their ship.

Six vessels are known to have been sunk, and the report that the total was nine was based on the statement of the captain of the Nantucket, who said that the attack on the ship took place. The captain said

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\$795

Model 85-4 4 p.h. Toledo

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"Made in U. S. A."

SISAL MONOPOLY IS CHARGE MADE IN MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota farmers are being hampered by the sisal monopoly. In a Washington dispatch published in the Journal it was claimed that the monopoly is fostered by the Carranza government in Mexico, and that it has permitted the American government to finance itself and operate in this country, fixing the price of sisal at will, both in Mexico and in the United States.

The chief supply of material for Minnesota's state prison binding twine has been Mexican sisal, and as the price of material has been practically doubled by the monopoly, Minnesota farmers will have to pay several cents a pound more for their twine next season. The exact prices to be charged have not been fixed. It is estimated that American farmers are paying an extra toll of \$10,000,000 a year to the sisal monopoly.

"The operations of the trust were explained to us in New York last January," said Ralph W. Wheelock of the state board of control recently. "Warden C. S. Reed and myself visited the officers of the 'Reguladora,' as it is called, to learn what kind of treatment we could expect. We were assured that there would be one price for everybody, and that competitors would not get a lower price than Minnesota was paying."

"But the scheme was quite frankly explained to us. Large planters, were told, obtained from the governor of Yucatan the exclusive privilege to buy sisal in the province, and the trust so organized handles all that is exported. In New Orleans and New York they obtained financial backing to market it in this country, and sell it all direct, not through the trade."

"They not only make the price, but say how much shall be sold, and in the last two months we have not been able to get a pound. We have picked up odd lots, however, and have bought considerable manila fiber from the Philippines, so we are pretty well provided now with material for next year's twine supply."

NEW ORLEANS HAS BIG SHORE PLANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In November there will be submitted to a vote of the people a matter of great moment so far as the development of the lake front of New Orleans is concerned, says the Times-Picayune. At the recent Legislature there was passed a resolution to submit to such a decision an amendment of the state constitution empowering the New Orleans levee board to provide for the reclamation and improvement of a tract of land extending from Spanish Fort to West End and empowering such commissioners to construct and maintain levees and embankments along, over and in the bed of Lake Pontchartrain at such distance from the present shore line as the board may determine, not to exceed 2500 feet from the present short line. It is proposed that the tract back of such levees shall be reclaimed and filled in, affording public parkways and residence sites and materially enhancing the attractions of the lake shore line of the city.

ANTELOPE CENSUS TAKEN IN OREGON

EUGENE, Ore.—About 10,000 antelope still remain on the low desert of southeast Lake and southwest Harney counties, according to Joseph Skelton, a University of Oregon sophomore who this summer was one of an official party of three that made an antelope estimate of Guano valley.

The party traveled by car from Klamath Falls to Lakeview, then through the Warner valley to Adel, then to Coleman, Nev., and thence back into southeast Lake county. To the water holes of the antelope, the only places where a count was possible, it went by horse. The party was sent by C. F. Stone of Klamath Falls, fish and game commissioner for southern Oregon, and one of the five fish and game commissioners of the state. Its membership was C. M. Ramsby, a Klamath county game warden; E. A. Cress, Klamath Falls lawyer, and Mr. Skelton.

Every day values for ALL of the people ALL of the time

Our good friends do not need to rush to Filene's to take advantage of Filene's every day values. It is not necessary to come to town when they cannot do so comfortably, nor rush in at unseemly hours.

That is the difference between our system and the old worn-out system of special values certain days at certain hours.

Another difference is in quantity. First come, first served, to be sure—but Filene's every day values are not planned for a few, they are planned for all.

They are planned for cash customers and charge customers alike, those who can come quickly or those who order by mail; those who wear a small size or those who require an extra size.

The question of EVERY DAY VALUE is occupying more of our waking hours than ever before in our history.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT, BOSTON

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"UNDER SENTENCE"
NEW PRISON PLAY,
GIVEN IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

HARRIS THEATER, New York City.—Salway & Co. present "Under Sentence," in three acts, by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin R. Cobb, first time in New York evening of Oct. 3, 1916. The cast:

Katharine Janet Beecher
Copley George MacQuarrie
Jewett Stephen Denbigh
Mike T. P. Gunn
Pagan E. G. Robinson
Tony Thomas Mitchell
Kid Frank Morgan
Broad E. M. Dresser
Eash Joseph Shast
Jennings George Wright, Jr.
Blaise George Nash
Fleming Harry Crosby
Pratt Lawrence Edginger
Strauss John A. Boone
Jones Gerald Oliver Smith
An Official H. W. Pemberton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Irvin R. Cobb is both humorist and humanist. Underlying all his abounding fun and jollity is a serious purpose. He does not laugh at people, he laughs with them; he is not a satirist, much less a cynic. Even when he draws a bad man he makes one see the good in him, and it is his hand, undoubtedly, which, having first depicted George W. Blake as a veritable colossus of crime, makes him the ardent prison reformer when he is called upon to expiate his offenses against society. It is no sentimental conversion, that of Blake. He was thorough-going when he was in the identity of his bank, and it was his contempt for the "small" man which made him sacrifice all who stood in his way and were not strong enough to withstand him, among them the young and newly-married clerk Copley. Mrs. Copley is the nemesis pursued Blake during her husband's imprisonment, until she finds out the weak link in his chain of criminal transactions and brings him to the very place where her husband has suffered morally and physically.

This is the plot of the play, which is of a distinctly composite character. Opening as a domestic idyll, it develops into a harrowing scene of realism in the prison scenes, recalling "Justice" but with more brutal directness than that play; after which comes a big scene after the manner of Charles Klein in "The Lion and the Mouse"; the whole winding up, in prison of all places, with scenes of almost tourney comedy, wherein the officials are suddenly replaced by prisoners, a trio of whom disguise themselves as warders and go out hunting for an escaped fellow-prisoner. It is rather a pity that Mr. Cobb and his colleagues turn things so completely upside down in the concluding scene of the play, as it deprives it somewhat of its realism, which has been its chief well-maintained; and also mars its sincerity and impressiveness as a thesis for prison reform.

There are those who doubt the moral as well as artistic value of displaying the horrors of unreformed prison existence. They do this, as a rule, because of the repulsion caused by watching what appears to be hideous official brutality, or, what is almost equally bad, the cold, harsh unimaginative regime which results in despair. Messrs. Cobb and Megrue have not done their work as artistically or even as forcefully as Galworthy, but the contrast between the cruel prison of the first act and the reformed institution of the last, despite almost farcical moments, leaves a deep impression, and the play might well be produced in every state or town in which there is a prison which is known to carry on the old and bad regime.

The acting is in several cases extremely good; notably the performance of Miss Janet Beecher as the wife of the unjustly convicted man, makes a profound impression by reason of the sincerity and strength of this able actress. George Nash has the individuality which makes him equally convincing in another way. He makes Blake a man who will shrink from nothing to attain his ends. The rest of the cast is well chosen, and the play is adequately staged.

LONDON THEATER
NOTESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England, Sept. 22.—Sir George Alexander, outlining his plans, states that owing to his contract with the Moss Empire to tour with "Howard and Son" he cannot appear at the St. James's Theater until Christmas. His intention then is to present a triple bill with the three plays announced some little while ago, "Aristocrats" by Mr. Hastings Turner, author of "Iris Intervenes"; "A Traveler Returns" by Miss Myers and Mr. Horace A. Vachell, and a duologue by "Q." Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Miss Gilda Sowerby's comedy is still without a title, and the new play by Miss Marion Bower and Mr. Leon M. Lion, entitled "The Chinese Puzzle," is to be rechristened before production. Sir George's present tour with "Howard and Son" will wind up with a fortnight at the Coliseum again, starting on Dec. 11.

On Wednesday, Oct. 11, Mr. Matheson Lang, will present a new three-act comedy called "A Run for His Life," by Mr. Rudolf Besier, at the Strand. The hero, Henri Buxell, is a twentieth century mountaineer and a native of France; he defies all German officialdom, to final victory. The action of the piece takes place on the frontier line between France and Germany in Alsace. Miss Arville Kalham has been engaged as leading lady, and the cast includes Miss Louise Pounds, Mr.

NEW YORK SEES
TAYLOR HOLMES
IN "BUNKER BEAN"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ASTOR THEATER, New York City.—Joseph Brooks presents Taylor Holmes in "His Majesty Bunker Bean," a comedy by Lee Wilson Dodd, from the novel by Harry Leon Wilson; first time in New York, evening of Oct. 2, 1916. The cast:

Pope Charles Abbe
Bulger Jack Devereaux
Larabee Horace Mitchell
The Flapper Florence Shirley
Mason John Hogan
Bunker Bean Taylor Holmes
The Waster Harry C. Power
Mops Marion Kerby
The Big Sister Clara Louise Moore
Grandma Lillian Lawrence
The Countess Grace Peters
Maid Annette Westby
Balthazar Walter Sherwin
Greatest Left-Handed Pitcher Robert Kelly

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is just perfectly evident, as the Flapper would put it, that in the race between book and play the play loses. But that would indeed be a great play which could keep pace from start to finish with the Wilson novel. Mr. Dodd runs best during the first two acts. In the third act he begins to gasp for wind, and in the last act he is quite helpless. For here he uses a futile device to breast the tide in regulation, happy-ever-after fashion. Bunker Bean has just learned that his belief which has transformed his shrinking nature into one aggressively ambitious, is founded on a hoax. The mystery of the mighty Ramphal, the wise and good king of a pre-dynastic Egyptian era, has revealed what Bulger calls its breakfast food stuffing; and that is an important revelation to Bunker, because Bunker has believed he himself was Ramphal, and he has paid the world's greatest astrologer \$5000 to rescue his former self from a fictitious resting place in Cairo. Yet the money means nothing to him. What counts is that, after all, he is a nobody, the timid, cowardly nonentity he felt himself to be when he hired out to Pops at \$10 a week. The scene is a bit of tragedy all the more potent because set in a comedy of comedy and farce. And it is well done, done better than Mr. Holmes does anything else in the play.

And right here ingenuity fails the playwright. The greatest left-handed pitcher in the world is present, and he can think of no better way to arouse Bunker out of his valley of gloom than to play him with intoxicants. The situation is desperate, of course. The Flapper is to become Mrs. Bean after eloping with him. It is no time for the bridegroom to commune with his timid self, but you like Bunker too well to see him become the mere puppet of a faltering pen. A high average of entertainment is maintained throughout the four acts. That it is more farce and caricature than comedy is the fault of some of the players as well as of Mr. Dodd. Mr. Holmes himself offends chiefly in this respect. He garbles some of Bunker's choicest attractions in a way that indicates he is either a poor student of the character as Mr. Wilson imagined it or is lacking in ability to portray it. Mr. Holmes is thoroughly amusing, however. Mannerisms of gesture, facial expression and voice unite to embellish his pleasing individuality. Frankly, this was not the Bunker Bean this reviewer read about, but it was a well-rounded personification of the Bunker Mr. Holmes apparently read about.

Miss Shirley is a joy. This romping, jolly Flapper of the misplaced "perfectly" is an attractive edition of those youthful American daughters of means whose sunny ways are not obscured by even the shade of a care from morning till night and back again. She attains the height of her success in the phonograph scene, where to the tune of "The Magic Melody," she fights in vain against the inclination to one-step over to the forbidden closet door concealing Ramphal. Charles Abbe is unlike any business man within present memory, yet a most vivid caricature of the type whose lives are founded upon the imperative command "Take-a-letter." Mr. Devereaux is efficient as the slangy friend. Mr. Kelly is well cast.

Mr. Charles Hawtreys is to appear at the Coliseum in a new little piece called "Waiting at the Church," by Frederick Lonsdale. Mr. Hawtreys, who appears as Jimmy, will be supported by Messrs. J. R. Tozer, Edgar Payne, Patrick Digan, and Miss Elizabeth Kirby and Miss Gladys Maude.

BOSTON SEES COMEDY
BY CLARE KUMMERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PARK SQ. THEATER, Boston.—Arthur Hopkins presents "Good Gracious Annabelle," a new comedy in three acts by Clare Kummer, first time evening of Oct. 9, the cast:

James Ludgate J. Palmer Collins
William Harry C. Bradley
Willow Jennings Roland Young
Ethel Deane Ruth Hadden
Alfred Weatherby Walter Schellin
Gwendolen Morley Helen Lee
William Gosling Edwin Holland
Annabelle Leigh Lola Fisher
John Rawson Walter Hampden
George Wimbeldon Edwin Nicander
Harry Murchison Harry Ingram
Lottie May Vokes

The light touch has come all too seldom to the American theater. The more welcome than is the newest playwright, Clare Kummer, whose style blends delicacy and effectiveness. Though known outside the theater chiefly as the composer of two popular sentimental songs, "Dearie" and "Egypt," Miss Kummer has for some years been in demand by managers as an improver of other people's weak plays and musical comedy librettos. Though she has seldom had program credit for this work she has gained a good command of plot management, characterization and dialogue. Only rarely does she resort to heavy handed conventional humor, as in the bibulous maid, Lottie, played in musical show style by Miss Vokes. This part is not in key with the play. "Good Gracious, Annabelle," is light entertainment. Miss Kummer frankly has no "message"; her one aim is to amuse politely, intelligently. It is a gamine web of fun she weaves; daintily satirical, irresponsible as youth, romantic in tinge, sophisticated without becoming risqué.

A pretty young butterfly of a wife, separated since the night of her marriage to a bearded Montana "cave man" who has given her a liberal allowance during the whole seven years, meets her husband under romantic and farcical circumstances in a New York hotel and at a Long Island country place; and without being aware of his identity falls in love with him. In the end it dawns on her that he had been her chivalrous protector the night of the forced marriage.

Miss Fisher is daintily jolly as the wife and Mr. Hampden completely characterizes the husband. Edwin Nicander as a rich kler, a copper magnate on the side, again proves himself a brilliant light comedian. All the other roles are well cast. The whole performance has illusion, ensemble. Robert Edmund Jones' simple, pictorial settings give a finishing touch of "smartness." The audience was kept steadily chuckling throughout the evening.

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WASHINGTON SQUARE
PLAYERS IN NEW BILLSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

COMEDY THEATER, New York City.—The Washington Square Players present four new one-act plays: "The Sugar House" by Alice Brown; "Lovers' Luck" translated by Ralph Roeder and Beatrice de Holthor from the French of Georges de Porto-Riche; "A Merry Death," a farce by Philip Moeller; "The Players: Gladys Wynne, Marjorie Vonnegut, Arthur E. Hohl, William Kiper, Erskine Sanford, Robert Strang, Spalding Hall, Helen Westley, Mary Coates, Ralph Roeder, José Ruben, Jean Strang, Philip Tonge, Edward Balfour, Florence Bright; Oct. 2, 1916.

MOTION PICTURES

Miss Norma Talmadge is to leave Triangle and head her own company, releasing on the Selsnick program. Triangle is dropping its direct exchange plan, and selling exchange territory to independent agents. Roscoe Arbuckle's contract with Keystone expires Jan. 1. He plans to make a brand of comic films of his own, the Comique. Al. St. John is to be in his company. Both are now working at the Los Angeles plant of Keystone. Vitagraph is to screen "Within the Law." Triangle is giving samples of its coming releases in the form of 50 feet or more of film "trailers" carrying striking scenes from the play to be seen a week or two later. San Francisco exhibitors kept their promise to avoid the necessity of censorship recently by actively engaging in the production of an itinerant exhibitor of an objectionable film.

Miss Mary Pickford's second feature film under her own management is to be made at Marblehead, Mass., where a Scotch village has been built on the edge of the cliffs. Miss Pickford arrived in Boston Monday and is to begin work at Marblehead today. President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and the President's cabinet are shown in a special film that has been made under the auspices of the national Democratic committee.



Mme. Bernhardt, photographed in August, 1916

MME. BERNHARDT
SOON TO BEGIN
NINTH U. S. TOURSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt arrives in New York this week on the steamer L'Espagne to begin her long announced and more than once postponed ninth American tour. The tour is scheduled to open in Montreal at His Majesty's theater the middle of this week and continue as follows:

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 16-21, Nixon theater; Toronto, Ont., Oct. 22-25, Grand Opera house; Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26-27, Russell theater; Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 28, Grand Opera house; Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30, Star theater; Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 31, Lyceum theater; Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 1, Empire theater; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, Lyceum theater; Albany, N. Y., Nov. 3, Harmanus Bleeker hall; Utica, N. Y., Nov. 4, Majestic theater; Washington, D. C., Nov. 6-11, National theater; Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, Hollis Street theater; New York City, Knickerbocker theater.

Mme. Bernhardt's repertoire will include: "Le Procès De Jeanne D'Arc," second act, in two tableaux, trial scene; "La Mort de Cleopâtre," first act; "Du Théâtre au Champs D'Honneur," first act, written by a French actor at the front; "Une D'Elles," first act, by Mlle. Lysiane Bernhardt; "La Dame Aux Camellias," last act, by Alexandre Dumas, fils; "Le Vitral," first act, by Edmund Rostand; "Hécul," first act, by Maurice Bernhardt and Rene Chavance; "L'Holocauste," first act, by Mme. Bernhardt; "Le Faux Modeste," first act, by a French soldier at the front; "Adrienne Lecouvreur," last act, by Mme. Bernhardt; "The Merchant of Venice," trial scene; "Le Dîner Interrumpu," first act, by M. Paul Bernart; "Romeo and Juliet," balcony scene.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
PLAYERS IN NEW BILLSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

COMEDY THEATER, New York City.—The Washington Square Players present four new one-act plays: "The Sugar House" by Alice Brown; "Lovers' Luck" translated by Ralph Roeder and Beatrice de Holthor from the French of Georges de Porto-Riche; "A Merry Death," a farce by Philip Moeller; "The Players: Gladys Wynne, Marjorie Vonnegut, Arthur E. Hohl, William Kiper, Erskine Sanford, Robert Strang, Spalding Hall, Helen Westley, Mary Coates, Ralph Roeder, José Ruben, Jean Strang, Philip Tonge, Edward Balfour, Florence Bright; Oct. 2, 1916.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Honors of the first regular bill of the Washington Square Players' season lie between the scene in the sugar house and that in the suburbs of a Biblical city. The latter deserves the majority of these honors because it steps completely out of the accepted rut of things theatrical, while the former is cut more to the accustomed pattern.

It is such refreshment as "Sisters of Susanna" that Broadway needs. The modern play of tangled sex relations becomes tiresome if accepted at all. Give welcome to any writer whose vision penetrates the thin veneer of cynicism that covers the pose of some "modern" artists, the son or daughter of revelation whose revelations arise from self-consciousness and are reared in the school whose motto is "be different." The Moeller piece played fast and free with Job and Samson, but even more lightly with "Lovers' Luck" and like plays. "The Sugar House" held more dramatic situations than the other two.

The harlequinade, though evidently puzzling to many who saw it, was played with the requisite dash of fantasy. These players never seem more

NEW YORK THEATER
NOTESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A revival and a French play with music are the only attractions for the first night of this week. David Warfield appears once more as "The Music Master," this time at the Knickerbocker, no longer a motion picture house. The play originally ran for two seasons in New York. The revival is for eight weeks, followed by a tour. The company includes Charles Abbott, Tony Bevan, Louis Hendricks, Auguste Aronini, Francis Gaillard, Mario Bates, Jane Cooper, Helen Weer and Eleanor Barry. The French piece, "Le Polu," is presented in the Garrick. This opera is by Pierre Veber and Maurice Hennequin, with music by H. Maurice Jaquet, and the production is made by the Shuberts and Lucien L. Bonheur. The play, it is said, had 400 performances in Paris and has not been presented in America before. The cast includes Andre Bellon, Madeleine d'Espinois, Jeanne Maubourg, Belle Ashlyn, Samay, Sidonie Spero, Lucille Kent, Alice Martin, Pierre Minadist, Gerard Viterbo and Emil d'Etrumont. "Hobson's Choice" is at the Standard this week.

"The Boomerang" will complete its 15 months' engagement at the Belasco on Oct. 21 and go on tour, playing Washington and Chicago first. "Seven Chances" will be transferred from the Cohan to the Belasco Oct. 23. Frances Starr appears in "Little Lady in Blue" in Washington next week and comes to New York at Christmas. Mr. Belasco also plans to produce a new American play featuring Lenore Ulrich, at the Lyceum, in the management of which theater he will become interested with the Frohman company.

The Oliver Morosco company, with Pallas playing the lead, and with the Famous Playhouse corporation for interchange of plays and studio equipment, each company retaining its individuality but having a direct interest in the welfare of the others. The national board of review of motion pictures has made public a long statement arguing against federal censorship of films and has sent it to President Wilson. It claims that a canvass among the mayors of cities throughout the country shows that they would object strongly to the limitation of their censorship rights by a federal system.

William Hodge has brought "Fixing Stars" to the Maxine Elliott theater and it has been welcomed by the critics in a manner resembling its reception in Boston last season. It is a Hodge play, by Hodge, for Hodge; and nothing else. However, Mr. Hodge believes more firmly in word-of-mouth advertising than in the praise of reviewers, and no doubt the piece will enjoy a comfortable run, serving all those in these parts who care less for the play they see than the man in it.

LITTLE THEATER, N. Y.
REOPENS WITH "HUSH"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LITTLE THEATER, New York City.—Winthrop Ames presents "Hush," a comedy in three parts, by Violet Fearn; first time in the United States, Oct. 2, 1916. The cast:

Mr. Greville Eric Blind
Mrs. Greville Winifred Fraser
Jim Greville Robert Randal
The Porter Robert Entwistle
Julie Laxton Cathleen Nesbitt
Huntley Driffield Edward Douglas
Miss Cording Louise Emery
Miss Allison Katharine Brook
Miss Allison Cecilia Radcliffe
Katie Augusta Hayland
Keith Allison Cecil Yapp
Lucella Estelle Winwood
Mrs. Stevens Kate DeBecker
Mrs. Shipley Ruby Hallier
Mrs. Blatherwick Myra Brook
Mrs. Clutterbuck Shirley Aubert
Mrs. Warwick Agnes McCarthy
Mrs. Russett Carolyn Darling

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The viewpoint of the individual playgoer counts for everything in criticism of this piece. If that playgoer is at all kin to Julie Laxton, for instance, he will accept it with open arms; but if he be made of such prudery as Rector Allison and The Mothers Union he will be quite properly shocked by it. There is a middle ground, a place apart from both these extremes, from which the play can best be examined.

Evidently Miss Fearn started out to prove that the insistent unveiling of facts ordinarily covered is quite proper, and that the customary concealment of those facts and the reticence to discuss them openly is quite as improper. To this end her Julie writes a play which mingles young motherhood with parish prudery. That play forms the interior of the dramatic structure.

The enclosing walls are constructed laboriously of a pretty romance between Julie, the Daughter of Revelation (a title sounding as amateurish as some of the things its possessor and her friends are made responsible for) and Jim Greville. He misconstrues casual remarks about the relations between Julie and Huntley Driffield, dramatic producer, until an outer casing of fictitious scandal in high places encloses the inner morsel of town talk. The Victorian mother and father refuse to be shocked by Julie's play. Jim finally realizes what a gentleman would have taken pains to discover in the first place. There is the suspicion that Miss Fearn has gone to impossible lengths to place out what little dramatic value her inner play possesses.

The net result of Miss Fearn's efforts, though not an over smooth employment of the play-within-a-play scheme, is a more or less clever piece of writing, and mildly entertaining. It is not a "Fanny's First Play," by any means. Neither is it worthy of Mr. Ames and the Little theater. The cast as a whole, and Miss Winwood in particular, make light work of parts not at all burdensome.

NEW BROADHURST
DRAMA PUT ON
IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATER, New York City.—Gordon Broadhurst presents his new four-act play, "Rich Man, Poor Man," founded on the title of the same name by Maximilian Foster; first time in New York evening of Oct. 4, 1916. The cast:

Bayard Varick John Bowers
Henry Mapleson William B. Mack
Peter Beeston Brandon Hurst
Decourcy Lloyd Frank Westerton
David Lloyd Richard Chasens
John T. Backus Emmett Shaddock
Richard Crane Conna Wynne
Calvin Arthur Fitzgerald
Miss Beeston Made Wainwright
Mrs. Shavlin Marcia Harris
Miss Hulst Georgia Lawrence
Mrs. Decourcy Lloyd Emily Fitzroy
Mrs. Tiney Fannie Ralph
Sylvia Jessup Helen Crane
Linda Hurst Germaine Backwith
Bab Ragins Wallace

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Broadhurst retells with an effectiveness sustained almost to the end the ever popular theater fable of Cinderella. Bab, the Cinderella in this instance, dwells in a boarding house, where she was the devotion of a kindly Mr. Mapleson, and of Bayard, a youth once rich, but now poor. Mr. Mapleson, out of his misguided affection, forges letters to prove that Bab is the granddaughter of a Wall street money baron, Peter Beeston. Bab goes to the Beeston mansion where all her dreams of luxury come true. Beeston's grandson, David, seeks to wed Bab, encouraged by Beeston, whose custom it is to give the boy everything he wants. Beeston insists on the match, even when the forgery is revealed and tells Bab he will send Mapleson to prison if she doesn't marry David. David himself releases Bab when he finds that she cares for Bayard. This conclusion, as managed by the playwright, is the unconvincingly weak feature of the piece.

Miss Wallace plays this Cinderella with refreshing charm. She is handicapped in all her scenes with Bayard because that role is miscast. Mr. Mack's Mapleson is a splendid study of mellow kindness. Mr. Hurst puts plenty of steel into the backbone of Beeston, and Miss Wainwright and Miss Ralph provide the other especially praiseworthy acting.

Mr. Foster's story was strikingly dramatic. It cannot be denied that Mr. Broadhurst has preserved this element. That seems to have been his chief object. At first one gets the impression that the unhappy rich (they are always that in plays of this sort) are to be contrasted with the happy poor (ditto.) But Mr. Broadhurst's story miserably tells an interesting story. He succeeds in that, but would have been even more successful had he woven into his story some central idea worthy of more than a mere passive notice, some thread that would have made his play distinguishable above others of its type.

'BETTY,' MUSICAL SHOW
SEEN IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

GLOBE THEATER, New York City.—"Betty," musical play in three acts, by Frederick Lonsdale and Gladys Unger; lyrics by Adrian Ross and Paul A. Rubens; music by Paul Rubens. First time in New York, evening of Oct. 4, 1916. The cast:

Lord D'Arcy Playne Raymond Hitchcock
David Playne Master Lowrie
The Hon. Victor Hallfax Henry Vincent
Achille Jott Peter Page
Hillier Sam Burbank
Dora Katherine Stewart
Chiquette Justine Johnston
Estelle Ellen Dennis
Mrs. Rawlins Yvonne Shollers
June Marion Davies
Betty Ivy Sawyer

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Betty" is a characteristic Gaiety theater show, as put out by George Edwards in London for 20 years past, a well-mannered revel of youth, beauty and high spirits. It is typically English, yet conveys but a poor sense of English humor and English manners, even regarded as mild burlesque. It tells a typically fantastic story of a young lordling, who, to avenge a married parental rebuke, marries a kitchen maid; separating from his wife immediately at the conclusion of the ceremony. The father settles the son's fortune on the pretty scullion, making the son her dependent.

Raymond Hitchcock furnishes the more sophisticated fun, abandoning his Broadway style in favor of that of a favorite London musical comedy actor, George F. Huntley. The score, while not distinguished, serves, and proves Mr. Rubens in the madrigal opening the second act to be a musical humorist something after the manner of Sullivan. He has also written one typical syncope melody and a tuneful waltz. Joseph Sautley dances lightly and Mrs. Ivy Sawyer is pretty enough to justify the ear's presence.

MR. CARUSO IN PHOTOPLAY

Enrico Caruso is to be starred in a six-part photo play made by Thomas H. Ince, according to a statement made in Cleveland, O., recently, by an Ince representative. Aside from presenting the tenor in a romantic story which will have a general appeal, close-up will show his singing methods in unadorned detail, a feature designed to interest singers and teachers of singing. About a third of the picture has been taken, and it is to be finished when the tenor returns to New York this month.



Water-lily House in Kew Gardens, London

TROPICAL WATER PLANTS GROWING IN KEW GARDENS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is worth while paying a visit to the little house devoted to tropical water plants in Kew Gardens if only to see the great clump of Papyrus. Most people have heard of old Papyrus and connect them with the most ancient writing on paper which has come down to this age. But it is not obvious at first why this tall reed-like plant with the feathery top has anything to do with writing. As a matter of fact, it is from it that the rolls of paper covered with hieroglyphic writing, found in Egypt and known as "papyrus," were made. The stems are 18 feet high and 2 inches thick, and the pith after being cut into long, thin slices, and laid side by side, was pressed together so as to form a tough, durable paper. Papyrus, the botanical name, means the paper reed. It is still abundant in Egypt, and masses of it can be seen from steamers as they pass through the Suez canal standing up like large flat islands out of the calm lagoons.

This house was built in 1852, not for the Papyrus, but for the Victoria regia lily. The latter did not do well here and was moved to the new T-range, where it now finds congenial conditions in the central space. The tank which occupies the chief position in the Water-lily House is 36 feet across, and provides a home for all kinds of aquatic plants, as well as for marsh-loving plants that grow in the pots and tubs around its margin. Nymphaea Lotus is the queen of the tank. With its varieties and close relations it lifts its lovely flowers well above the tepid waters on which float its leaves. Its form is well known from pictures of the Egyptian rock-carvings in which it constantly figures, borne as an honored emblem in the processions of those far-off ages. But besides its exquisite form the delicate shades of pink and blue can here be seen to perfection. Across the placid waters stands the Papyrus, and from overhead the slender roots of a Brazilian vine (Vitis tephrophaea) hang down until they touch the water. On one side is a fine clump of Cannas, and at the rear end (next the entrance) a pot of a deliciously scented Hedychium. These marsh plants of the tropics share with the climber Stephanotis a premier place among fragrant plants. There is hardly a sweeter or more powerful perfume than their flowers exhale. In the further left hand corner the widely cultivated Taro may be seen. It looks like a gigantic Arum and provides in its tubers an important source of starchy food throughout the tropics of the world.

Hanging from the roof above are a kind of cucumber widely used in Europe but seldom seen in cultivation. The visitor is surprised to learn that these are the fruits that become the Luffas or Towel-gourds of commerce. It seems at first impossible that smooth, green cucumbers should become the spongy fibrous scrubbing brushes so often seen in shops. But they are so, and some of them may be seen in the act of accomplishing the transformation. They grow black at one end first, the skin cracks off and reveals the network within which is all that is left as the pulp dries up. There are many other notable plants in this house, it is full of interest, but the above are the chief sights in October.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Miss Amy Brown has been elected senior class leader at Radcliffe College and Miss Lucie O'Brien is gymnasium leader. Tomorrow the Radcliffe Magazine editors will be at home to the freshmen in the magazine room in Agassiz house.

'POTASH-PERLMUTTER' AMUSE AT TREMONT

TREMONT THEATRE—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," comedy in three acts, by Montague Glass and Roi Cooper Megrue. Evening of Oct. 9. The cast: Abe Potash.....Barney Bernard Mawruss Perlmutter.....Charles Lipson Marks Pasinsky.....Maurice Barrett Rosie Potash.....Jennie Moskowitz Ruth Perlmutter.....Lottie Kendall Katie.....Eva Mann Mozart Rabbiner.....Dore Rogers Boris Andrieff.....Ralf Belmonte Henry S. Wolf.....James W. Spotswood Mrs. B. Gans.....Amy Veness Mr. B. Gans.....Louis Morrell Dr. Eichendorfer.....Stanley Jessup Senator Murphy.....William Ely Miss Cohen.....Grace Fielding Sidney.....Edward J. Keenan

This second edition of "Potash and Perlmutter" is a melange of stock vaudeville humor and melodrama, skillfully fused by Messrs. Megrue and Glass. P. and P. are disclosed not "in society," but aspiring to that state. Wall street proves the bunker to their progress and they discover that making coats is their game and financial manipulation is not, and the last act ends them completing the cycle, having exchanged riches for wisdom—not always so poor a bargain, if, indeed, generally involuntary. The fine flavor of Mr. Glass' stories is inclined to be dispensed somewhat when the hand of A. H. Woods holds the ladle. Mr. Cohan would have done better—for any lost favor he would have added so much of the Cohan past warranted extract. But "P. and P. in Society" is steadily engrossing, even though the construction of the play is a bit slapdash. Lack of polish, however, is excusable. Lack of substance may also be excusable, but lack of both is disheartening. Mr. Glass' characters are solid. He knows his people and knows them sympathetically, and that is what pays for an evening spent with them and their whimsies.

The doleful Potash of the inadvertent faux pas as played by Mr. Bernard is quaint and thoroughly good, and the straightforward Perlmutter played by Charles Lipson was better perhaps than a more sophisticated rendition of the role would have been. Both characters were handled truthfully by Mr. Glass, and the stereotyped plot was the more apparent by contrast with the good characterization. It is a business play, but with no significant comment to make, even as satire. When will the big American business play be produced? They have to date been taken from the conventional mold—a reflection of the popular snap concept—and have been a procession of lost opportunities. It would perhaps not be just to criticize "Potash and Perlmutter" for what it never aimed to accomplish—and it may be praised for what it is—good entertainment.

PLATTSBURG CAMP INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who has returned to Governor's Island from Plattsburg, says that 300 men who attended the military training camp there, which has just closed this season, have been recommended for commissions and that about as many more will be so recommended after all the papers have been passed upon. "This year," he says, "has had a little more than 13,000 business and college men taking the training at Plattsburg, and this is five times as many as attended in 1915. Next year the number should be between 25,000 and 30,000, with many more at other camps to be established."

PLUMBING PRIZES TO BE GIVEN
Prizes amounting to \$300 are to be given in the coming year in the division of plumbing, the newest department in Harvard University's courses in engineering. Prof. George C. Whipple is chairman of the committee in charge of the Nelson prizes, the contest for which is open to any student or instructor in the university.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES

The appearance at the Hollis Street theater, beginning Monday, Oct. 16, of Sir Herbert Tree, England's noted actor-manager, after an absence of many years from Boston, promises to be a leading dramatic event of the season. Sir Herbert's reputation as an actor and as a producer during his long tenure of a leading London theater gives rise to great expectations, more especially since he is to present here one of his most notable classic productions, Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." He was seen in this play at His Majesty's theater, London, six years ago, and last spring presented it at the New Amsterdam theater in New York with great success. His supporting company numbers 175, and includes, such well-known players as Edith Wynne Mathison, Lyn Harding and Elsie Mackay. In speaking of his arrangement of Shakespeare's text for production, Sir Herbert says: "It has been thought desirable to omit almost in their entirety those portions of the play which deal with the reformation, being, as they are, practically void of dramatic interest, and calculated, as they are, to weary an audience. In taking this course, I feel the less hesitation as there can be no doubt that all these passages were from the first omitted in Shakespeare's own representations of the play. We have incontrovertible evidence that in Shakespeare's time, 'Henry VIII.' was played in 'two short hours.' The play will be given as at His Majesty's, London, with settings that will have to be cut down after the Boston engagement, that it may be carried in baggage cars. To give Boston the original effects, this scenery has been brought over from New York on flat cars.

"Rolling Stones," farce by Edgar Selwyn comes to the Castle Square next week. Captain Anson of the Chicago baseball nine of years ago, assisted by his two daughters, provides a feature sketch for the Keith vaudeville bill this week. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in a rural skit, Shattuck and Golden in a musical turn and Charles Leonard Fletcher in impersonations also entertain.

Miss Mary Young entered the cast of "The Silent Witness" at the Plymouth last evening, replacing Miss Polini in the leading emotional role.

Oct. 23 Mrs. Fluke comes to the Tremont theater in "Erstwhile Susan," the comedy in which she played a long New York season last year. On the same date at the Copley the Henry Jewett Players will offer their fourth production, "Mrs. Dane's Defense," the popular emotional drama by Henry Arthur Jones. "Texas," a border melodrama, will be the week's change at the Castle Square. Oct. 30, "The House of Glass," a melodrama by Max Marcin, will be the offering at the Park Square, and "In Walked Jimmy," a farce, will come to the Castle Square. Nov. 13 will be an important date. It is expected, with Bernhard promised at the Hollis, "The Cinderella Man" due at the Wilbur and the Hippodrome show coming from New York to the Boston opera house. Miss Margaret Anglin is to come to the Tremont in November in Maugham's "Caroline."

PLAN CALLED MURGAL

BROCKTON, Mass.—As plans were being made for starting on the work of extending Centre street through to Warren avenue an opinion was received yesterday by City Treasurer O'Reilly by which it is shown that the proposed action of the city is unconstitutional. The opinion was rendered by lawyers in Brockton who act for several boarding houses, and it makes certain the fact that the city will be unable to float the loan of \$275,000 with which to start the work.

JEWETT PLAYERS IN 'ADMIRABLE CRICHTON'

COPILEY THEATRE—"The Henry Jewett Players in 'The Admirable Crichton,'" by Sir James M. Barrie, evening of Oct. 9. The cast:

Hon. Ernest Vooley.....Leonard Cranke Mr. Crichton.....Lionel Glenister Lady Agatha Lasenby.....Elizabeth Merson Lady Catherine Lasenby.....Jessamine Newcombe Lady Mary Lasenby.....Gwladys Morris Rev. John Treherne.....Leon Gordon The Earl of Loam.....Fred W. Permain Mrs. Perkins.....Amy Toll Tompsett.....Leonard Gray Fisher.....Mary Gray Simmons.....Coro Dallas Jeanne.....Alma Lapping Thomas.....Alfred Douglas John.....S. A. Hendry Jane.....Ann Remig Eliza.....Barbara Phillips Odds & Ends.....Charles West Tweneey.....Beatrice Miller A naval officer.....Arthur Dennis Countess of Brocklehurst.....Isabel Merson

If Bernard Shaw had written "The Admirable Crichton," he doubtless would have ended it with the words of Mary: "Then there's something wrong with England." Barrie, however, feeling the need of a happy ending, must needs make Crichton add: "Not even from you can I listen to a word against England." Herein does the satire of Barrie lack the poke of the satire of Shaw. Yet because Barrie shrinks from that occasional brutality we like sometimes in Shaw, he is none the less good fun.

The audience at the Copley enjoyed itself greatly over the butler who became the master and over the servants of the desert island who in England were the served. It missed none of the gently satiric thrusts of humor, thereby proving Mr. Jewett's contention, that there is a public in Boston hungry for this sort of theatrical fare.

Mr. Jewett performed a notable service when he established his company of English actors two seasons ago at the Boston Opera House. Some of the players he obtained are still with American productions, adding greatly to the pleasure of their audiences. Whether Mr. Jewett's venture at the Copley theater fare well or ill, and the indications are strongly that it will succeed, he will have rendered a real service in presenting the excellent actors who make up his present company.

Outstanding in the play this week is Miss Gwladys Morris as the haughty Mary; she presents an admirably studied part, with a smooth and gradual transformation of character. Lionel Glenister as Crichton does some excellent character work; his best moment being when he slips off his regal robe on the island after the ship has come to take the castaways back to England, and as the garment drops, his former mantle of obsequiousness envelops him and he is once more the servant. Beatrice Miller as Tweneey, especially in the first act, surprised the audience with the delicacy and restraint of her portrayal of a comic part.

AT THE THEATERS

COLONIAL—Ziegfeld Folies musical show, with Ina Claire, 8.15.
COPILEY—"The Admirable Crichton," comedy by James M. Barrie, 8.15.
HOLLIS—"The House of Glass," melodrama by Augustus Thomas, 8.20.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7.45.
PARK SQUARE—"Good Gracious, Anna," farce by Clara Kummer, 8.15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Hauerbach, 8.20.
TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," Hebrew character comedy, 8.15.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8.15.
MATTRESS—"Dilly at Kelt's," 1.45. Tremont 2:15. Copley Monday and Friday at 2:15. Tuesday and Saturday at 2:10. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:10. Tremont, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, 2:15. Thursday and Saturday at 2:10. Tremont, 2:15.

ALABAMA RAILWAY COTTON RATE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—All the machinery of the Alabama public service commission will be used against the proposal of the Southern railway to consider all cotton consigned to Mobile, Ala., as interstate shipments, and to collect interstate rates on the shipments. Following the receipt in Mobile of a circular from the railway announcing that all cotton to Mobile in the future would be accepted only at interstate rates, the commission notified the general traffic manager of the road that the commission would insist on maximum fines for each violation of the interstate rate laws.

The railroad contended that practically all cotton consigned to Mobile was for transportation to other states or other countries and that little of the amount was consumed in Mobile. It stated that it had authority under laws relating to interstate commerce to collect interstate rates, which are higher.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

General Crainiceanu, who is now in command of the Rumanian troops in Transylvania, like General Averescu, has had a military career of some brilliancy, attended by rapid advancement. In 1905 he held the office of inspector-general of engineering. He was given command, soon after this, of the Turnu-Severin division, and then became chief of the general staff. Upon the succession of M. Bratianu as premier, in 1909, he received the war portfolio. With the resumption of his regular military duties, two years later, he was placed at the head of the Bucharest army corps, which position he held at the outbreak of the war, in 1914.

Austin Melvin Knight, commandant of the Narragansett bay naval station, and president of the United States Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., is responsible acting representative of the United States navy now in dealing with the distinctly naval complications arising from the operations of the German submarine, or submarines, off Nantucket. A rear admiral in rank, this veteran's experience dates back to 1873, when he left Annapolis and went, on the Tuscarora, to the Pacific station. During the interval between that novitiate and his gaining his present rank, in 1911, he had the usual tour of the different fleets and shore duty, at Annapolis and at Washington. In responsible teaching or administrative positions. As is the custom in the United States navy, he has specialized in order to bring most effective service as an expert to the navy, and, in his case, it has been in the field of ordnance and ammunition. Admiral Knight is the author of a book on "Modern Seamanship."

Manuel L. Quezon, who has represented the Philippine islands as a commissioner at Washington since 1909, having been elected a member of the Insular Senate from Tayabas, his home, will now retire from a difficult position, at Washington, which he has filled with ability and tact. With the right to speak but not to vote, his duties as commissioner have been chiefly those of persuasion, far oftener in private than in public; and, if the latter, oftener in print than in the forum. Entering on lawmaking duties at home at a time when native authority over insular rule has been enlarged, he will be able to speak as an expert adviser on conditions of public opinion in the United States, so far as they enter into shaping of legislation either in Washington or in Manila. Mr. Quezon is a college-bred man, a lawyer by profession, with a creditable military record under Aguinaldo when the latter was forcibly opposing Spain. He has had experience under the insular government as a prosecuting attorney and provincial governor.

George A. Reisner, whose latest discoveries relative to ancient Ethiopia are being heralded, is director of an expedition jointly supported by Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Dr. Reisner and his aids have been working at Gebel Barkal, 250 miles up the Nile from Kerman, in the province of Dongola. He has found remains of the civilization there between the years 1800 B. C. and 100 A. D. This leading Egyptianologist is a native of Indianapolis, and won his A. B. and Ph. D. degrees at Harvard, where he specialized in Semitic languages. After an apprenticeship of a year as an assistant in the Royal Museum in Berlin, where he worked in the Egyptian department, he returned to Harvard and began to teach. In 1899 he went to Egypt to explore its soil for the University of California. In 1905 he began the series of explorations for his present employers, which have continued to this day, and have given him international renown. In the meantime he has been made full professor of Egyptology in Harvard, and curator of the Boston Museum's Egyptian department. His present mail address is "Pyramids, Cairo, Egypt." Since he began digging in Nubia, Palestine, Samaria, Lower Nubia and Dongola, his visits to Boston and Cambridge have not been many, or prolonged.

Bunji Susuki, who will attend the coming annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as fraternal delegate from Japan, is president of the Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan, an organization as near a trades union as the imperial government will permit. Dr. Susuki is a graduate of the Imperial University, who became a journalist, and then, as private secretary for one of the leading American missionaries, was led to take an interest in ethical and social phases of the native labor problem. He has handled "strikes" and has mediated, in several controversies which the kingdom has seen, so as to win the confidence of some of the largest capitalists and financiers. Last year he visited the United States to consult

A Steinway Tribute

What higher testimony to the greatness of

The Master Piano

Than the fact—that of the nineteen soloists appearing with the Boston Symphony this season

Fourteen of These Great Artists Are Using

The Steinway

MRS. H. H. A. BEACH JULIA CULP
EMMY DESTINN JOHANNA GADSKI
ELENA GERHARDT LOUISE HOMER
MELANIE KURT
CARL FRIEDBURG HEINRICH GEBHARDT
FRITZ KREISLER JOHN MCCORMACK
I. J. PADEREWSKI ERNEST SCHELLING
ALBERT SPALDING

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162 Boylston Street, Boston

with labor leaders on the Pacific coast and to aid in composing the race troubles arising there from clashing economic standards. On this trip he will speak before the California Federation of Labor.

J. Butler Wright, who is to be counselor of the American embassy at Petrograd, has been chief of the southern American division of the state department at Washington, and as such has served the government with conspicuous ability during recent treaty negotiations with Nicaragua, Colombia and Haiti. Transfer of a man of such experience to the Russian capital, at this time, is indicative of the importance of some of the problems in treaty restoration which are now before the two governments.

PEACE WORK CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American neutral conference committee, which began its work on the last day of August, it now making appeals to the people. When enough advocates of the official calling of a neutral conference have been obtained, a petition, which the committee expects will be signed by more than 1,000,000 names, will be sent to the President. More than 8000 petitions each having space for 10 names have been sent out. The committee is continuing its work in the face of the statement by David Lloyd George that any move by a neutral towards mediation would not be tolerated by Great Britain.

FILIPINO SUCCEEDS AMERICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MANILA, Philippines—Another step in the Filipinization of positions hitherto filled by American officials has been taken, says the Times. The commission, presided over by its senior member, the acting secretary of public instruction, Commissioner Palma, confirmed the appointment of Claudio R. Miranda, chief of the stenographers' division of the Philippine Assembly, to be lieutenant-governor of the province of Palawan at a salary of \$900 pesos a year, vice Frank Reid, resigned.

FOREIGN BORN INSTRUCTORS

TOPEKA, Kan.—The fourth foreign born man to become a member of the Kansas University faculty in less than a year is Daniel da Cruz, born in Portugal, says the Capital.

PROTEST OF DYE MEN ON CENSUS MADE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The exact grounds upon which was made the protest against the publication in full of the federal dye census at Washington are stated by Charles J. Hardy, of the law firm of Hardy, Stancil and Whitaker, with the object of clearing up what he says have been misapprehensions as to these grounds. "My telegram of the 5th instant to the secretary," he says, "makes clear the ground upon which the protest is based. It was as follows:

"Replying your telegram of today advising that publication of dyestuff census will immediately proceed, omitting such items as would expose details individual transaction: "I desire it to be made perfectly clear that the people we represent have not the slightest objection to the publication of any information of public interest or that will tend to help the establishment of any American industry or enterprise. Our objection is directed solely to the possibility that the publication will work a disclosure to one or more importers of information relative to the business of other importers—a disclosure which, it is apparent, the customs regulation and treasury rulings are designed to prevent.

"May I propose, therefore, that before the publication is finally authorized, it be submitted to the various importers, so that they may confer with you and thus put you in position of determining in what respects, if at all, the proposed publication shall be modified so as to avoid the disclosure of such confidential matter which it is clearly the intention of the law shall be protected. I again most respectfully urge that, pending further consideration, you direct that the census be withheld from publication by the periodicals to which copies of it have been furnished by your department."

HARVARD MEN REGISTER

Registration of Harvard students to become voters in Cambridge commenced yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS

Come to the National Dairy Show

SPRINGFIELD, MASS

The Greatest Show ever in New England will be held in new buildings unequalled for the purpose in America, specially constructed in a 170-acre park. One thousand best pure bred dairy cows in the world—many champions of their respective breeds. Horse Show and frollic of fun every evening. The last word in modern dairy machinery in full operation. Demonstration of the handling of a milk supply, also of the making of butter, cheese and ice cream. Special railroad rates from all points. Every farmer, breeder and dairyman should see this wonderful show.

OCT. 19 TO OCT. 21

LOWELL INSTITUTE

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Founded by John Lowell, Jr., in 1834, and Established in 1850.

Public Lectures of the Lowell Institute will be given this week, as in recent years, in the building at 100 State Street, Boston. Admission is free between 2 and 5 P. M., but only by ticket. The first lecture will be given on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at eight o'clock.

Further subscription and statements of other lectures for the Institute, for the year, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 12 and 13, at 100 State Street, Boston. Tickets for the lectures will be sold in the afternoon of the day of the lecture, at 100 State Street, Boston, on an advanced stamped envelope.

FOOD FAIR

Now open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. 400 exhibits and demonstrations of pure foods and worthy specimens for the home. **COLSON EXHIBIT—GENERAL FOODS BOARD**

Giving a complete presentation of every step made in the world's history. Special talks on "Greater Wisdom of the Diet." **ADMISSION IS FREE**

Exhibit: Public Field Marketing Station Open Daily by 6 o'clock. Ask for them now.

TRADE UNION "DRY" LEAGUE UNIQUE BODY

Formed in Duluth, Minn., to Vote
Out the Saloon it Succeeded
by Offering Work to All
Forced Out of Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Although 15 of
Duluth's 167 licensed saloons have al-
ready gone out of business under the
"dry" ordinance, few applications for
work have been received by the city's
unique Trade Union Dry League, which
offered to find positions for all men
thrown out of employment by the
closing of the saloons.

The Duluth Trade Union Dry League
was the first organization of its kind
formed in this country, and it is gen-
erally admitted by both the "wets"
and the "drys" that it changed enough
votes to carry the election. The
"drys" won by but 400 majority in the
biggest vote ever cast in the city, and
the league gets the credit for chang-
ing many times that number of votes.

The Trade Union Dry League was
organized by State Senator Richard
Jones, a union telegrapher who stud-
ied law at night and was admitted to
the bar. He ran for the Senate on
the Socialist ticket, but before his
election was read out of the Socialist
party for refusing to obey its regula-
tions. He managed Duluth's "dry"
campaign, and his chief weapon was
the league. He figured that he had
to have the labor vote to win, and he
set out to show that it was to labor's
best interests to vote out the saloon.

Henry Dworshak, Jr., a printer hard-
ly out of high school, was chosen for
president, and his activity in organiz-
ing the labor men amazed the old-
time politicians. Virtually every
union in the city was represented on
the board of directors, and behind the
league stood some of the city's lead-
ing business men. The league at-
tempted to show that the liquor busi-
ness paid a smaller percentage of total
expenditures in wages than any other
industry.

The chief argument it had to face
was that many men would be thrown
out of employment, and to meet this
argument it organized a bureau to find
employment for all who were thrown
out of work. The business men be-
hind the league agreed to provide em-
ployment for all who applied, at wages
equal to those drawn previously.

Duluth's ordinance called for a gradual
"dry" process, the saloons
going out of business as their licenses
expired. No licenses could be renewed.
Eighteen have already been closed,
and they will continue to close at
the rate of about two a week until
July 1, 1917, when all the remaining
saloons will be forced to quit. The
result of this gradual readjustment
has been that few men have had to
be taken care of. They have time to
prepare for the inevitable. Many of
the bartenders are leaving the city or
finding other work on their own ini-
tiative. Six men applied to the bu-
reau for work, and positions were
found for them within a few days,
but when the time arrived for them to
take these positions, five of them had
found other employment. The sixth
one took the work offered him and is
still employed at it.

SHIPBUILDING ON INCREASE IN DOMINION PORTS

TORONTO, Ont.—Nova Scotia is a
historic shipbuilding province of the
Dominion. Time was when shipyards
were busily at work wherever the
location made such establishments
possible and many fortunes were
created, not only from the building of
the ships, but from their operation,
for the two often went together, says
the News. The war has brought about
a revival of shipbuilding in the mari-
time provinces, embracing a class of
vessels chiefly for the Atlantic coast
and the West India trade.

During the 30 years depression in
wooden shipbuilding in these provinces
small tonnage vessels have always
been in demand for light draft ports
from which large tramp steamers and
ocean liners are debarked. Bath, Me.,
and other shipbuilding ports on the
coast, have never failed to realize the
importance of continuing to build this
class of vessel and to maintain trade
connections with them.

The almost entire abandonment by
Canadians of this business proved most
unfortunate, for when a demand arose
two years ago for vessels, timber
equipped shipyards and master me-
chanics were not available. As a re-
sult the production of vessels has been
greatly delayed and restricted.

Notwithstanding these handicaps,
commendable enterprise had been
shown. Not only is there a revival
of wooden shipbuilding in Nova Scotia,
but the construction of steel ships has
also been inaugurated.

RUSSIAN MARKET OPEN TO CANADIANS

TORONTO, Ont.—The trade and
commerce department has received a
report from C. E. Just, recently sent
to Petrograd as Canadian trade com-
missioner, in which it is stated that a
market for agricultural implements,
other than harvesting machines, exists
in the Petrograd district, says the
Mail and Express.

Mr. Just sends a warning that Cana-
dian firms should not delay in taking
advantage of this new market. The
formation of a joint selling agency is
proposed.

SING SING LEFT WITHOUT LEADER FOR ITS LEAGUE

Resignation of Warden Osborne
and Supt. Carter's New Order
Revolutionize Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The resignation
of Thomas Mott Osborne from the
wardenship of Sing Sing prison, an-
nounced Monday by State Superinten-
dent of Prisons Carter, takes away
from the prisoners the "Tom Brown"
whose leadership they have followed
for a few years back and in whom they
only recently, at a mass meeting, re-
affirmed their confidence. This meet-
ing followed the publication of Super-
intendent Carter's order that men
serving life sentences should not be
allowed outside the walls in any of
the state prisons. This order the su-
perintendent believed necessary be-
cause of the unusual number of es-
capes, not only from Sing Sing, but
from other prisons lately.

It is said that to keep long term
prisoners inside the prison until
within six months of their time of re-
lease means that 54 of the 84 men
employed in various occupations out-
side Sing Sing walls will have to give
up their work. These include most
of the switchboard operators, the su-
perintendent of the package room,
who has carried on a campaign of de-
tection of drugs being smuggled to the
prisoners; the men who have been in
charge of the Bertillon system and
other records; many of the clerks;
the gardeners and dairymen and the
servants in the houses of the warden
and principal keeper.

It will be remembered that Mr. Os-
borne was granted leave of absence
some time ago to fight his charges
brought against him and reflecting
upon his conduct of his office. These
charges fell, one by one, and Mr. Os-
borne was reinstated at the prison a-
laid the enthusiasm of the men, who
have been loyal to him ever since he
served a term at Auburn, as Tom
Brown, to learn of prison conditions
at first hand.

It has been intimated in some quar-
ters recently that some of the re-
cent escapes were engineered by in-
fluences from outside the prison.
Whether this, if it is true, was part
of a plot to discredit the warden can
not be stated.

What the Mutual Welfare League
system has done and is doing for the
men sent to Sing Sing may be ob-
served on every hand in beneficent
results. Through democratic methods
a little republic within the prison
walls has been working out problems
of regeneration. What the future
holds for this system without its lead-
er remains to be seen.

BOSTON BUDGET WORK FOR NEXT YEAR IS STARTED

Mayor Curley Notifies Depart-
ment Heads That Estimates
Must Be in by Dec. 1

Work on the Boston municipal
budget for next year has started at
city hall with the receipt today by all
department heads of a communication
from Mayor Curley stating that the
estimates are to be submitted not later
than Dec. 1. The mayor has seen
many of the department chiefs in per-
son, urging them to be accurate and
economical in their estimates and to
save the administration from the an-
noyance of overestimating. He points
out that last year's estimates were
more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the
tax limit.

Many of the smaller departments
are requested to prepare estimates
early in November so that the work
may be started as soon as possible by
the mayor and budget commissioner.
The mayor's communication also says:
"Estimates should be studied on the
basis of needs for the new year rather
than on the amount expended for the
current year; for example, under
equipment; departments making pur-
chases this year will not require many
of the same articles for some years
hence, therefore the actual require-
ments for the new year, only should be
estimated."

"Any proposed increase in salaries
or wages are to be estimated as begin-
ning June 1, 1917. Union scales of
wages should be estimated. Salaries
in most cases have reached a fair max-
imum. Consideration will be given
favorable to proposed increases based
on the so-called sliding scale, which
proceeds from a minimum to a maxi-
mum over a period of years, based on
efficient service."

BREAD RAISE STARTS PROTEST

TORONTO, Ont.—An advance in the
price of bread in London, Ont., making
the cost of a 24-ounce loaf 8 cents,
has become effective here, says the
Mail and Express, and there is said to
be a probability that London will join
with Windsor in urging the govern-
ment to inquire into the advancing
cost of living and, if necessary, regu-
late prices of food essentials.

The decision of the bakers to en-
force the high scale of charges was
followed by an announcement from the
Technical Art school that a new course
of bread baking for the housewives
and women of London generally would
be begun at an early date.

WEATHERFORD BOND ISSUE
DALLAS, Tex.—A petition is being
circulated in Weatherford to be pre-
sented to the commissioners' court
for an order for an election on a
bond issue for the county roads. The
amount of bonds to be proposed is
\$600,000, says the News.



Boston & Maine railroad milk delivery station, Roland street, Somerville

NEW MILK DEPOT IS HANDLING 250,000 QUARTS EACH DAY

System Which Went Into Ef-
fect Oct. 1 Involves Unloading
of About 25 Cars

More than 225,000 quarts of milk are
handled daily at the new milk depot
of the Boston & Maine on Roland
street, Somerville. The handling of
this milk requires the unloading of
about 25 cars of milk a day and its
transfer to the auto trucks and small
wagons of numerous milk dealers who
cart away from the depot every day
milk varying in quantities from a few
hundred quarts up to many thousands.

The busy part of the day at the new
depot begins about 6 a. m. At that
hour in the morning, or shortly after,
several cars of milk are switched
alongside the platforms, which stand
one on each side of the street. The
platforms have been built on a level
with the floor of the car so that the
cans may be rolled out by the em-
ployees of the railroad and given over
to the employees of the milk contrac-
tors who then load them onto the
trucks or wagons for transportation to
their distributing centers.

The "double row" of platforms pro-
vides accommodations for a large
number of teams at one time, which
combined with the arrival of a few
cars of milk at varying hours through-
out the day, allows sufficient space
for the trucks and wagons to back
up to the platforms for loading with-
out any, or very little, waiting.

The employees of the railroad per-
form the entire unloading of the car-
load. In fact, from the time the prod-
ucts are placed on the platform of his
local station and pays the freight until
it reaches the city it is handled solely
by the railroad. The loading, un-
loading, cooling or heating to main-
tain a proper temperature, are per-
formed by the railroad. At the Som-
erville depot the trucks and wagons
that appear for milk usually bring
empty cans, which are left on the
platform for the railroad's employees
to put in the cars for outward move-
ment.

At the present time both small and
large companies are using the new
depot, but it is expected that there will
be an increase in the number of small
users while the quantity of milk re-
ceived by the large contractors at this
depot is likely to decrease. For the
first time producers outside of Massa-
chusetts may establish direct trade re-
lations with their city customers. The
milk is now transported on a per can
basis at rates equal to all users re-
gardless of quantity.

There has been an increase in the
number of small dealers who have
made contracts with the farmers for
the daily delivery of milk. The small
dealer does not operate at a loss under
the new open car system as far as
rates are concerned. Officials of the
railroad expect a considerable devel-
opment of this small trade in the near
future. The consumer of a can or
more of milk daily may have his milk
come to the depot if he so desires. At
the present time the new milk depot
is handling the bulk of the milk
brought into Boston by the Boston &
Maine system, but whether there will
be a decrease or increase is yet to be
determined.

A short distance from the Roland
street depot on Rutherford avenue
are the private sidings of the large
companies. These large contractors
still have their full carload shipments
sent to these sidings. In ordering
the new system of transportation,
which caused the construction of the
central depot, the interstate commerce
commission provided that full car ship-
ments from one point to another by
one consignee to one consignee might
be made at rates 12 1/2 per cent less
than the per can rate if the shipper
loaded, cooled or heated, and unloaded
the cars.

It appears that the large contractors
are striving to establish these full
car shipments by centralizing as far
as possible the sources of their sup-
ply. The new system went into effect
on Oct. 1 at a time when the milk con-
sumption is tending towards the mini-
mum for the year. Next summer the
railroad officials expect to handle 40
cars or upwards of 400,000 quarts
daily through the new station.

CHICAGO MAYOR IS TO ENFORCE SUNDAY CLOSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William
Hale Thompson, in his annual mes-
sage to the city council on reconven-
ing, had this to say about Sunday
closing: "Considerable agitation
arises from time to time, and par-
ticularly in the heat of campaigns,
over the fair and impartial enforce-
ment of the state law requiring sa-
loons to close on Sundays. Regard-
less of the conflicts of political fac-
tions and what they may say or do,
officially or unofficially, I stand, and
will continue to stand, since I was
advised, as mayor, that it was my
duty to require observance of this
law, for its equal enforcement upon
all persons whom it affects."

"My instructions to the police in
this regard are explicit, and I shall
hold commanding officers' account-
able, even to the extent of requesting
their permanent removals from their
positions, if they fail in reporting vi-
olations or securing compliance with
the law, and I urge upon every mem-
ber of the council, in touch as they
are with conditions in all sections of
the city, to report to me personally
if any partiality is shown by the
police, in the enforcement of this
statute."

"Contrary to insinuations in pub-
lished statements which appear occa-
sionally, the mayor is not in league
with those who seek to break or
evade the law. The sooner partisan
elements in Chicago, 'wet' or 'dry',
cease to make political capital out
of what is not an open issue, but a
settled matter of law, the better
it will be for all concerned, and par-
ticularly those whose financial re-
sources, great and small, are invested
in the liquor business."

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPOT IS PLANNED

DALLAS, Tex.—The initial step in
carrying out an enterprise which will
give Ft. Sam Houston the largest gen-
eral military supply depot in the United
States was taken recently at San
Antonio by a board of officers appoint-
ed by Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston.
The board is to make plans for ex-
penditure of \$750,000 recently appro-
priated by Congress for the purpose, says
the News. It was estimated that about
three years will be required to com-
plete the work, which, according to
the terms of the appropriation bill,
must be begun not later than June
30, 1917.

The board not only will make plans
for the improvements, but will remain
in charge until the work is completed.
The project includes construction of
warehouses for all of the supply
branches and building of railroad
tracks to connect the depot with all
lines entering San Antonio. The site
desired for the depot is located con-
tinuously to the present military reser-
vation and has an area of 26 blocks.
The board in charge of the project
is headed by Col. Malvern Hill Bar-
num, chief of staff of the southern de-
partment, U. S. A. The other mem-
bers, heads of the various supply cor-
ps of the department, are Col. Harry L.
Rogers, chief quartermaster; Col. Wil-
liam C. Lanflet, department engineer;
Lieut.-Col. C. C. Williams, chief ordi-
nance officer; Lieut.-Col. Edgar Rus-
sell, chief signal officer, and Capt.
Hugh A. Drum, recorder.

FRESHMEN NAMED TO MEET CONCORD

HANOVER, N. H.—Track Coach H.
L. Hillman has announced the cross-
country team which will represent the
Dartmouth College freshmen in the
duel meet with Concord high school at
Concord next Saturday.

Gorton, who holds the interscholastic
title in the quarter mile, and
Granger, a younger brother of the for-
mer Dartmouth distance star, are the
first two picked to go. Both are run-
ning in good form and should set the
Concord team a hard pace. The others
who will make the trip are Grathen,
McGiffin, Carter, Hayes and Fraiser.

WAR SECRETARY PRAISES POLICIES OF THE PRESIDENT

Newton D. Baker Upholds Mr.
Wilson at Ratification Meeting
of Massachusetts Democrats

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker
upheld the policies of President Wil-
son and criticized Mr. Hughes for
not being specific about terms pre-
sented by the Republican party in a
speech delivered at the Massachusetts
Democratic state ratification meeting
in Tremont Temple last night. "From
the beginning of the campaign," said
Secretary Baker, "we have been un-
able to discover what Mr. Hughes
thinks without reading what Colonel
Roosevelt says."

Explaining the administration policy
with regard to Mexico, Secretary
Baker contended that the President
had followed the spirit and letter of
the American declaration of independ-
ence and the golden rule. The Mexi-
can people were in the throes of a revo-
lution, the main problem being an
agrarian one. There were 15,000,000
people in Mexico, but the land was
owned by about 60,000. Most of the
non-property holders had been reduced
to poverty. Against these people,
struggling to establish a government
that would handle the land problem
fairly, the United States had been
asked to proceed with armed force.
The President held that the Mexicans
had as much right to form a new
government as had the American col-
onies in 1776 and "without the tyranny
of intervention."

In less than four years, claimed Sec-
retary Baker, the Democrats under
President Wilson's guidance have en-
acted more progressive legislation
than all the five Presidents who pre-
ceded him. The banking act had sta-
bilized the currency and rendered pa-
nics impossible. Far-reaching and ben-
eficial effects would accrue to the far-
corners of the country from the rural
credits act, which will have a tendency
to restore the land to the small farm-
er. Great benefits have already been
derived from the shipping bill—with
388 steel ships already in process of
construction in this country—more
than in all the countries of the world,
he said.

He then took the bill which had
emancipated the seamen and read
the eight-hour law, which, he said,
President Wilson should not get the
full credit for, since Colonel Roose-
velt, when he was President in 1906,
sent a message to Congress asking
for an eight-hour day for railroad
trainmen.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, defeated at the
primaries by Frederick W. Mansfield
for the Democratic gubernatorial nom-
ination, presided at the meeting and
introduced the speakers, among whom
were Secretary Baker, Mr. Man-
sfield, Judge Thomas P. Riley, Democratic
candidate for Lieutenant Governor,
and John P. Fitzgerald, Demo-
cratic candidate for United States
senator.

Mr. Mansfield promised an investi-
gation relative to the increased cost
of milk, if he were elected.

Mr. Fitzgerald claimed that Senator
Lodge had misrepresented the position
of the Democratic party regarding the
income tax, the burden of which, the
senator claimed, had fallen so heavily on
a few northern states.

Judge Riley's speech was of a
patriotic order. Americanism was
finding an opportunity for expression,
he said, under the Democratic national
administration.

The meeting was the annual gath-
ering to ratify the Democratic state
ticket and was featured on this occa-
sion by the cooperation of the Harvard
Wilson Club, about 400 of whose mem-
bers were present to cheer the speak-
ers and other Democratic leaders in
true college style.

More Rallies Planned

A rally is planned by the Progress-
ives for Oct. 18 in Faneuil hall, at
which John M. Parker is to be the
leading speaker. Chester R. Lawrence,
Progressive and Prohibitionist candi-
date for Governor, and Bainbridge
Colby of New York are also scheduled
for addresses.

Former Gov. David I. Walsh has pre-
pared an itinerary for his campaign
in the interest of the Democratic na-
tional ticket that will take him through
western New York state, Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois and several middle western
states, thence to Maryland, Delaware,
Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massa-
chusetts. The former Governor ex-
pects to devote the final week of the
campaign to Massachusetts.

Old Bailey Law Club

Secretary Baker was the guest at a
dinner of the Old Bailey Law Club of
the Harvard law school at 1590 Mas-
achusetts avenue last night, prior to
the rally in Tremont Temple. He
spoke briefly on the record of the ad-
ministration as concerned with social
reconstruction, citing as examples the
federal reserve act, the child labor law
and the adjustment of difficulties be-
tween capital and labor.

"Constructive legislation, by a man
who has the ideal of social reconstruc-
tion at heart, appeals to me as a solu-
tion of many of our difficulties," he
said.

STUDENT POSITIONS OPEN

MADISON, Wis.—There are more
positions for women students than
there are applicants at the copy-
ment bureau for women at the Uni-
versity of Wisconsin this year. Mrs.
Clara B. Flett, director of the bureau,
has placed so far this year about 40
women students in positions either
permanent or temporary. A large
number will probably apply at the
bureau after the first week of school.
Most of the positions furnished so far
have been permanent waitress or
housekeeping work where students
may earn enough either for their
board or room. Many calls for women
who will care for children or do sev-
ing or mending have been received.

RAILROAD PLEAS ARE REFUSED IN ALABAMA

State Public Service Commission
Hands Down Set of Deci-
sions on Rates and Schedules,
Denying Petitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Public ser-
vice corporations in Alabama were af-
fected by a number of decisions re-
cently handed down by the Alabama
public service commission. The com-
mission denied the petition of the
Central Railroad of Georgia, the Sea-
board Air Line, Western of Alabama
and the Atlanta, Birmingham &
Atlantic railroads for a further ex-
tension of the 10 per cent increase on
certain freight rates; denied the peti-
tion of the Mobile & Ohio railroad for
permission to increase its freight
rates except in one instance; ordered
the Southern railway to rearrange its
schedules so that there may be more
satisfactory connections at Anniston;
ordered the Southern to reduce its
rate on grain consigned to Birming-
ham from Sheffield and Haverhill, and
ordered the Alabama, Great Southern,
Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga &
St. Louis railroads to submit within
60 days plans for a new union depot
at Attalla, Ala.

Two years ago a 10 per cent in-
crease on freight rates on 33 non-
percentage commodities was granted
the Central of Georgia, the Western
Railway of Alabama, the Seaboard Air
Line and the Atlantic, Birmingham &
Atlantic on account of the finan-
cial situation. The application of
these carriers for an indefinite con-
tinuation of the advanced rates was
denied completely by the commission.
They contended that their business
had not recovered since the war be-
gan. Their petition was opposed bit-
terly by former Governor Comer in an
address before the commission. The
commission wrote no opinion. It was
simply announced that the applica-
tion had been flatly refused.

The Mobile & Ohio had asked per-
mission to increase its freight rates
so as to conform to the rates charged
by other railroads on similar prod-
ucts. It was allowed to increase its
fertilizer rates.

PRINCETON MEN HAVE EASY WORK WITH COACH RUSH

Harder Practice Is Scheduled
This Week, However—Fresh-
men Given Their First Drills

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's first
string men were left off with a light
workout Tuesday, while the substi-
tutes and scrubs bore the brunt of the
practice, although there was no scrim-
mage for either.

Cyril Haas and William Moore are
both taking a rest, but will be back
on the field in a day or so. This
should be a strenuous week of prac-
tice, with the Tuffs game to look
forward to on Saturday.

Tibbitt assumed his old place at
halfback in the practice. His coming
gives Princeton six halfbacks to
choose from, and there will probably
be strong competition for first choice
between Moore, Brown, Tibbitt, Haas,
Eberstadt and George.

Haase, one of last year's tackles,
also had his first workout in the at-
tention. Last year he played up un-
til the big game.

Coach J. H. Rush is gradually get-
ting his machine tuned up, and sev-
eral plays were gone through today
which have not yet been used in a
game. The team should show a marked
improvement in coordination next
Saturday over the game with North
Carolina, when individual playing
rather than teamwork work made
the 28 to 0 score possible.

The freshman team had its initial
practice under the direction of Cruik-
shank, the Washington and Jefferson
star a couple of years ago, and Law,
Princeton fullback last year.

TRAINING TABLE FOR AMHERST MEN GETS UNDER WAY

AMHERST, Mass.—Twelve men
took their place at the Amherst Col-
lege football training table Tuesday
night. They include all but three who
played in the Bowdoin game Saturday.
They are Captain Goodrich, Davis and
Krauth, halfbacks; Fullback Malcher
and Boddy; Quarterback Perkins;
Plough and Washburn, ends; and
Woodward, Widmayer, Schmidt and
Hobart, of the line.

Coach T. J. Riley spent the entire
afternoon in an effort to strengthen
the line, which showed unexpected
weakness against Bowdoin. Every
possible combination of men was tried
out in a long dummy scrimmage.
Bodenhorn, who played a good game
at quarter, will be out of the game
for at least a week. Perkins will
probably take his place in the Bowdoin
game. Washburn, who did not play
Saturday, was in uniform again Tues-
day.

HOUSING CONFERENCE

Mayor Curley has arranged Patrick
O'Hara, city building commissioner,
and J. J. Walsh of the city planning
board to represent Dublin at a confer-
ence at the national housing conference
at Providence, R. I. President F. Hall of
Brookline is to address the conference
on the afternoon of "The Housing of
the Three-Decker."

REAL ESTATE

The property owned by Frank B. Carter, on Columbus road, Milton, has been sold to Augustus S. Cobb of Milton, who buys for occupancy. The estate is assessed for \$12,000 and consists of a brick house, garage and 25,000 square feet of land. Meredith & Grew were the brokers in the transaction.

Sale has just been closed and papers recorded whereby Dora M. Nason conveyed title to John P. Kelly and one other of the frame dwelling property situated at 65 Pearl street, near Bunker Hill street, Charlestown. The parcel is assessed for \$2500, including \$1100 carried on the 1620 square feet of land.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Emma A. Gillette has purchased from John Martin an improved property in the South End, consisting of a three-story and basement well front brick dwelling situated at 116 Appleton street, near Dartmouth street, on 1850 square feet of land extending through to Dartmouth place. The total tax valuation is \$6500, of which the land carries \$4400.

Rachel Shenberg has purchased a South End parcel, a four-story and basement brick dwelling numbered 36 Fay street, near Dover street, taxed in the name of Rosie Levenson. There is a land area of 772 square feet valued at \$1000, also included in the \$5000 assessment.

Title to another South End estate has changed hands, whereby Roger Blaney, owner of a 3 1/2-story brick house and lot at 32 Oak street, sells to Kafer F. Zathar. The assessment is \$4700, of which \$2500 applies on 1092 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hara were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

East Broadway, 728, ward 9; John J. Dorgan, John A. Hasty; brick garage. Johnwood rd., 10, ward 23; H. McCullough, Brooks-Skinner, Co.; brick garage. Bloomfield st., 90, ward 19; E. Shatz, Harold Brooks; brick garage. St. Albans rd., 25, ward 14; Morris Weinstein, J. Schwartz; brick dwelling. Harvard av., 36, ward 18; Wm. E. Wight; frame dwelling. Bennington st., 129, ward 1; L. E. Burnett, Thomas Booth; brick dwelling. Shawmut av., 381, ward 11; Eli Aaron; alter stores and dwelling. Cottage st., 33, ward 2; James Ferrara, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and dwelling. Cooper st., 6, ward 5; C. Shlesonoff; alter stores and dwelling.

OPPORTUNITY FOR TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA TOLD

Publications on Hardware Industry Are Issued by United States Bureau

Trade opportunity publications on the hardware industry in several South American countries and Australia are announced by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States department of commerce and W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the bureau in the customhouse, has been advised to order the pamphlets for this district as it is expected there will be a big demand for the information by members of the trade concerned.

The periodicals number five in all and are a part of the "trade opportunity" series being compiled by the government. They take in the hardware markets in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, and Australia, as well as the markets for agricultural implements in the Argentine Republic.

The publications, as listed by the department, are: "Markets for American Hardware in Chile and Bolivia," containing 190 pages and many illustrations, the first of the series of monographs the result of a comprehensive investigation into hardware markets of the world by United States commercial attaches; "Peruvian Markets for American Hardware," the third in the series; "Australian Markets for American Hardware," the second in the series; and "Markets for American Hardware in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay," the fourth in the series.

"Markets for Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Argentina," by Special Agent von Motz, forms the first of a series of reports on South American markets for agricultural implements and machinery. This pamphlet will give in detail the market requirements of the South American country for all kinds of farm machinery, supplemented by useful information on agricultural conditions and trade methods gathered during a personal investigation by the author of the publication.

Page proofs on the booklets have been returned to the printer and the first issues of the publications are expected in a few weeks.

OIL LEASES ON KANSAS LANDS

TOPEKA, Kan.—A special to the Capital from Ottawa says: Oil leases on 1774 acres of land in the southern part of this county, principally in Richmond and Pottawatomie townships, have been filed with the register of deeds by one of numerous oil operators gathering leases in this section of the state. According to the leases, if operations are not begun within a year, 31 per acre rentals will be paid. On similar terms the Sentinel Oil & Gas Company of Bartlesville, Okla., recently leased 3000 acres in addition to about 2000 acres it held previously, and on which it has a dozen producing wells which are furnishing gas to Paola and Olathe.

SHIPPING NEWS

Officers of the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, which docked at Long wharf this morning from Port Limon, Costa Rica, knew nothing of the submarine activities off Nantucket Sunday until arriving here. As the vessel was passing Nantucket yesterday morning, a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers and two large battleships, presumably of the United States navy, were sighted. The frigate brought a cargo of 37,000 bunches of bananas, 182 boxes of oranges and two bundles of leather.

Thirty thousand large and medium fresh mackerel were brought to the fish pier this morning by the schooner Grace Clinton from off Highland light. The schooner Roland Wilcox came in with 55,000 large and medium mackerel from off Cape Cod and the schooner Marguerite Haskins with 5000. The schooner Mary Barrett brought in 13 swordfish. Wholesale dealers are quoting these prices: Steak cod 5@10 1/2 c, market cod 5 1/2 c, haddock 3@5 1/2 c, steak pollock 3@3 1/2 c, large hake 4 1/2 c, small hake 3 c, steak cusk 4@4 1/2 c, mackerel 11 c, and swordfish 19 c.

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today include the steamers Wave, which brought in 59,400 pounds; Foam, 33,700; Crest, 79,800, and Heroine, 42,880, and the schooners A. Platt A. 14,100, W. M. Goodspeed 27,800, Reading 30,000, Sadie Nunan 51,000, Eliza Nunan 56,000, Ethel B. Penny 6500, Waltham 19,000, Hortense 22,000, Mary P. Goylard 36,500, Robert & Arthur 46,000, Emily Sears 12,000, Eva Avina 10,000, Thalia 17,000, and the Lafayette 5000.

Officials of the Morgan steamship line state that there is no embargo on the line and they are accepting freight without restrictions for southern ports on their steamers sailing three times a week.

The coal-carrying steamer Charles F. Mayer has changed from American to British registry.

The captain and mates who resigned last Thursday from their positions with the Boston Towboat Company, claim they have violated no law, thereby hindering interstate commerce, as was alleged by the towboat company before U. S. Atty John G. Anderson, yesterday. They say they tendered their resignations after giving 24 hours notice to the company. The men went on strike claiming that the union to which they belong does not permit them to work with non-union men, two having been employed by the company and operating one of the tugs. The company refuses to discharge the two non-union men and it is announced that six of the 13 tugs that were put out of commission when the strike was called are now in operation, being officered by non-union men.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str Esparta, O'Neill, Port Limon.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Portland, Me.
Tug International, Bonde, Portland, Me.
Tug Neponset, Sears, Newburyport, towing barge S T Co No 78.
Cleared
Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.
Str Dorchester, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Portland.
Str Calvin Austin, Wentworth, East-port.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, Strs Buffalo, Hull, E. Fredrick VIII, Copenhagen and Christiania; Cameronia, Glasgow and Christy; Omega, Cetta and Oran; Wellington, Tilt Cove, N. F. Patria, Mediterranean; Spenser, Santos and Rio Janeiro via Trinidad; Espagne, Bordeaux; Gulfstream, Port Arthur via Philadelphia.

OREGON URGED TO GET FOREIGN TRADE

EUGENE, Ore.—Oregon must develop a big foreign trade, and not depend upon the development of her resources, says Ansel R. Clark, representative of the United States department of foreign and domestic commerce and foreign credits secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Clark, in an address here recently, said that Oregon could not compete with the manufacturers of the East, except on a few articles, because of better facilities in the East. "And why should we try?" he declared. "The shipping rate from Portland to Denver is the same as from here to Vladivostok; and so why not bring foreign products to Oregon, add to their value by turning them into manufactured products, and reap the profit? Our idle waterfalls could give us the cheapest and best power on earth."
Mr. Clark pointed out that Germany, little larger than Oregon, supported a population of 70,000,000 instead of 700,000. "The production of raw materials means a sparse country and poorer people; manufacturing means heavy employment and richer people," he declared.

ROSLINDALE FORUM

Lucia Ames Mead, national secretary of the Woman's Peace Party, will speak on "The World Crisis and America's Duty" tonight at the opening meeting of the season of the Roslindale forum to be held in Longfellow school hall. Dr. G. F. Wicksell will preside.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The news from the various fronts is at the moment particularly meager. Along the Somme front there is apparently comparative quiet, whilst on the eastern front there is a contradiction, which has become usual of late, of repulses on both sides.
In Transylvania the Rumanians are steadily falling back towards their own border before superior numbers, whilst on the Macedonian front the Serbians are steadily pushing their advance in the direction of Monastir.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Tuesday.—The official communication issued last night says:

On the Somme there has been sustained activity by our artillery. The German reply was particularly brisk in the region southwest of Barleux and in the regions of Belloy and Deneourt.

Front of Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg: In the neighborhood of the coast and south of Ypres and on the Artois front of the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria lively artillery and patrol activity reigned.

The tremendous battle on the Somme front continues. Yesterday our opponents, if possible, increased their efforts. Heavy and costly defeats which the heroic infantry and powerful artillery of the army of General von Buelow has inflicted upon them grew proportionately great. Not the s.-allied trench element on the 26-kilometer battle front was lost.

Between Guedecourt and Bouchavesnes the English and French, regardless of their extraordinary losses, delivered assaults with special violence at very short intervals. The troops of General von Boehm and General von Garnier repulsed them completely every time.

Near Le Sars we took 90 men prisoner and captured seven machine guns. Also, north of the Ancre and in a few sectors south of the Somme, the artillery duels increased to the greatest violence.

Front of the Crown Prince: Extensive German explosions in the Argonne destroyed French trenches over a considerable front. East of the Meuse the artillery fire revived from time to time on both sides.
Eastern front: Army group of Prince Leopold: Against a section recently attacked on the front west of Lutsk, the Russians yesterday repeated their assaults. They did not obtain any success at any point, and again suffered heavy losses. The battles resulted in a sanguinary defeat of our opponents. Southeast of Brzezany, Russian advances were repulsed.

Army group of Archduke Charles: In the Carpathians by a surprise advance we pushed forward our positions at Babaludowa and defended the ground gained in a violent hand-to-hand fight.

In eastern Transylvania we continue to march ahead. The Rumanians were beaten in the battle of Kronstadt. Reinforcements arrived from the north in vain, and joined the combat north-east of Kronstadt. We conquered Toerzav or Toerzburg. Our opponents are rolling back on the whole line.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: German troops, assisted by Austro-Hungarian monitors captured by a surprise attack, an island in the Danube northwest of Slatava. Two officers, 156 men and six cannon were taken.

Macedonian front: West of the Monastir-Florina railway attacks by our opponents were repulsed. East of the railway our adversaries succeeded in obtaining a foothold on the left bank of the Cerna.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUCHAREST, Rumania, Tuesday.—The official communication issued yesterday says:

A squadron of eight German aeroplanes flew over Bucharest at 11 o'clock and dropped bombs in the neighborhood of the Gare du Nord and on some linen warehouses. The damage was insignificant. The enemy aviators left a half hour later.

The situation on our front is unchanged. We are still holding the heights dominating Petroseny and the Jiu valley. We are in possession of the Calmet deffe. Yesterday German artillery bombarded the railway station at Calmet.

An investigation made at the German legation led to the discovery of numerous cases of trinitrotoluene buried in the garden of the legation and flags labelled "virus," which was intended to propagate simultaneously an epidemic among men and horses.

A representative of the United States legation witnessed the discovery. This new criminal German maneuver reveals preparations similar to those made in other countries. The Germans were unable to use their high explosives against works of art, as they were surprised by Rumanian entry into the war and by the surveillance of the secret police.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England.—A Salonika communiqué says that Kalendra, west of Seres, and Topalova, northwest of Seres, are reported by cavalry reconnaissance to have been evacuated by the Bulgarians, who have fallen back to the hills northwest of Seres. Kalendra and Homondos, southwest of Seres, have been occupied.

On the Doiran front the British patrols have been active and artillery continues to bombard the Bulgarian trenches.

A western communiqué says that at dawn today the German infantry in the open, in the neighborhood of Grande Court, northeast of Thiepval, were caught under British artillery fire.

A successful British raid was carried out last night southwest of Olivichy, the German trenches, though held in considerable strength, being

entered. Two dugouts were bombed and casualties inflicted.

The official communication issued last night says:

In the neighborhood of Le Transloy a party of the Germans was caught in the open by our artillery and dispersed. As a result of local operations, we gained ground north of Staff redoubt, inflicting serious losses on the Germans and taking over 200 prisoners, including six officers.

Early this morning we successfully entered the German trenches south of Arras. Southeast of Souchez a strong enemy party rushed a crater, fronting our lines, but was immediately ejected with heavy casualties.

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ADVOCATES OF RUTHLESSNESS GAIN STRENGTH

But Berlin Newspaper Warns Reichstag That Kaiser Would Not Indorse Such a Policy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday.—The Berliner Lokalanzeiger, regarded as the government mouthpiece, says that advocates of ruthless war on England in the main Reichstag committee have received considerable accession of strength from the center, and will probably have a majority in the Reichstag. If so, there will be a change in position of undeniable importance.

The paper concludes, however, with what may be a warning to the Reichstag, that the Kaiser would not indorse ruthlessness. Advocates of extreme measures, it says, have never thought of forcing their policy on the supreme army command, and of course, they will not seek to encroach on the imperial prerogative. The publisher holds a public session tomorrow, when the result of private deliberations will perhaps become apparent.

"When the Moment Comes"

Then, Says German Radical, No One Will Oppose Ruthlessness

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday.—A published statement by Dr. Pachtke, a leading Radical Reichstag deputy, praises the chancellor for opposing submarine ruthlessness last spring in view of the United States position. As to the use of submarines when the moment comes, he says no one in Germany is fundamentally opposed to a ruthless campaign except a small Socialist minority.

PRICE OF FLOUR HOLDS THE SAME AS OF LAST WEEK

No change in the price of flour from that of a week ago is reported by wholesale dealers today. They say that the demand for Kansas flours has slightly increased, but as a whole there is little change in the market.

Today wholesale dealers are asking these prices for flour: Spring patents, \$8.65@9.25; winter patents, \$8.25@8.75; \$7.10@7.50; special short patents, \$9.40@9.75 per bar; fancy, \$10; winter patents, \$7.75@8.25; winter straights, \$7.15@7.90; winter clears, \$7.10@7.65; Kansas patents in sacks, \$7.90@8.30.

In local public elevators yesterday there were 151,369 bushels of wheat including 100,871 bushels in bond; 52,037 bushels of corn and 559,922 bushels of oats of which 17,467 bushels were in bond. On Oct. 11 of last year there were 52,490 bushels of wheat of which 77,381 bushels were in bond; 1275 bushels of corn and 32,810 bushels of oats.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States, yesterday, according to statistics compiled in Chicago, was 58,255,000 bushels; corn, 5,200,000 bushels and oats 40,214,000 bushels as compared with 18,246,000 bushels of wheat; 5,026,000 bushels of corn and 14,653,000 bushels of oats on the corresponding date last year.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Tuesday:

Army Orders
First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, signal corps, will make no trip to exceed four trips from El Paso to Ft. Huachuca. Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Dawson Olmstead, field artillery.

Navy Orders
Capt. W. M. Crose, to command North Dakota; Lieut. H. F. Emerson, detached Arkansas, to Columbia. Lieut. R. A. Thobald, detached command Walke, to Arkansas; Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer, detached Preston; to Rowan. Lieut. A. Y. Lamphere, detached New Hampshire, to Arkansas. Oct. 18. Lieut. H. A. Seifler, detached Minnesota, to Preston. Lieut. H. R. Keller, detached command Lamson, to charge navy recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20. Lieut. F. J. Comerford, detached command Lamson, to San Francisco. Ensign W. D. Bungert, detached Wyoming, to Hannibal. Ensign A. H. Donahue, detached Hannibal, to Wyoming.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Abareda, at Cavite; Aylwin, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Melville, Monaghan, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, at Newport; Caesar, at Charleston; Glacier, at San Francisco; Jacob Jones, at Buzzards bay; Nereus, at Sewalls point; Paul Jones, Whipple, at San Pedro; Saturn, at Mare island; Wheeling, at Progreso. Sailed—Benham, Drayton, Newport to sea; Galveston, Olmstead, to Shanghai; Illinois, Key West to Veracruz; Oklahoma, Hampton Roads to southern drill grounds; Sampson, Newport to Buzzards bay.

NEW COURSE CALLED SUCCESS

Progress in the course of recreational leadership at Boston University is reported unusually successful. This course, which opened its second week as a part of the curriculum of the college yesterday, is under the direction of Prof. Norman E. Richardson and Scout Executive Loomis. The object is to teach scoutcraft and training men to become leaders and all phases in the management of the scout movement.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Oct. 19
*Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Oct. 19
*Hollig Olav, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 19
*Stockholm, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 19
*Empress, for Bordeaux..... Oct. 19
*St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Oct. 19
*Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 19
*Ryndham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Oct. 19

WESTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Ducal d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa..... Oct. 21
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux..... Oct. 21
*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Oct. 21
*St. Paul, for Liverpool..... Oct. 21
*Empress, for Bordeaux..... Oct. 21
*Kronland, for Liverpool..... Oct. 21
*United States, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 21
*Empress, for Liverpool..... Oct. 21
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen..... Oct. 21
*Calabria, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Oct. 21
*New York, for Liverpool..... Oct. 21
*Bochambeau, for Bordeaux..... Oct. 21
*Horn, for Marseilles..... Oct. 21
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... Oct. 21
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Oct. 21
*Ryndham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Oct. 21

Sailings from Glasgow

Sailings from Glasgow
*California, for Glasgow..... Nov. 2
*Chicago, for Glasgow..... Nov. 4
*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 4
*Saxonia, for Liverpool..... Nov. 4
*Thursford, for Bordeaux..... Nov. 4
*Andania, for Falmouth-London..... Nov. 7
*Finland, for Liverpool..... Nov. 7
*Calabria, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Nov. 7
*Baltic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 7
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen..... Nov. 9
*Patric, for Marseilles..... Nov. 9
*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Nov. 11
*Empress, for Bordeaux..... Nov. 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Nov. 11
*Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 11
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Nov. 11
*Alania, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Nov. 11
*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... Nov. 11
*Kristiansand, for Bergen..... Nov. 11
*St. Paul, for Liverpool..... Nov. 11
*New York, for Liverpool..... Nov. 11
*Pannonia, for Falmouth-London..... Nov. 11
*Fetria, for Falmouth-London..... Nov. 11
*Folio, for Bristol..... Nov. 11
*Hannam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Nov. 11
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... Dec. 2

Sailings from Montreal

Sailings from Montreal
*Ansonia, for London, via Falmouth..... Oct. 12
*Fetria, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Folio, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Fetria, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Folio, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Fetria, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Folio, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Fetria, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Folio, for Bristol..... Oct. 12
*Fetria, for Bristol..... Oct. 12

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
*Tuscania, for New York..... Oct. 14
*Ansonia, for New York..... Oct. 14
*Carpathia, for New York..... Oct. 14
*Sailings from London
*Ansonia, for Montreal..... Oct. 14
*Ansonia, for Montreal..... Oct. 14
*Tuscania, for New York..... Oct. 14
*Cassandra, for Montreal..... Oct. 14
*Sailings from Rotterdam
*Noordam, for New York..... Oct. 11
*New Amsterdam, for New York..... Oct. 25
*Sailings from Bergen
*Bergensfjord, for New York..... Oct. 11
*Sailings from Copenhagen
*Oscar II, for New York..... Oct. 19

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
*Lurline, for Honolulu..... Oct. 10
*Hawaii, for Seattle..... Oct. 12
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco..... Oct. 17
*Mexico Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Chicago Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Kamakura Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Sailings from Seattle and Victoria
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 15
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 15
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 21
*Manila Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 27
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 21

Sailings from Vancouver

Sailings from Vancouver
*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong..... Oct. 19
*Empress, for Hongkong..... Oct. 25
*Sailings from Hongkong
*Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 11
*Hawaii Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 12
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco..... Oct. 17
*Mexico Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Chicago Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Kamakura Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 15
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 15
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 21
*Manila Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 27
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 21

Sailings from Vancouver

Sailings from Vancouver
*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong..... Oct. 19
*Empress, for Hongkong..... Oct. 25
*Sailings from Hongkong
*Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 11
*Hawaii Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 12
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco..... Oct. 17
*Mexico Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Chicago Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21
*Kamakura Maru, for Seattle..... Oct. 21

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 15
*Tacoma

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS AGAIN MAKE A BRISK PRICE ADVANCE

Railroads and War Issues Rally
Sharply After Yesterday's
Slump—Sugar Securities Are
in Good Demand

Today's early New York stock market displayed considerable unevenness and cross currents of sentiment. The list taken as a whole rose at the opening but did not hold up. However, prices were rather more inclined to harden than to sag further. There were individual instances of weakness and of decided strength.

Crucible Steel was a feature for a wide jump in its price at one time before the end of the first 15 minutes. It opened down slightly more than two points, sold a shade lower, and then rose more than three points from its low, scoring a net advance of a point over yesterday afternoon's closing. The Sugar issues were strong, particularly American Sugar. Columbia Gas and Studebaker were other good gainers. Republic Steel advanced nearly two points, and then lost most of its advantage. This was also true of International Mercantile Marine preferred. The railroads were firmer.

The Boston market acted much the same as New York in the first few minutes today. Copper Range, which was one of the leaders in the decline yesterday, was firmer than the average today. Swift also made a fair gain. Punta Sugar Company stock was traded in on the Boston board for the first time this morning.

Late in the first half hour both markets hardened.

Some big gains were recorded in New York before midday. American Sugar, which closed yesterday at 113, opened up 1/4 at 113 1/4 and then jumped more than 4 points further. Peoples Gas opened up 1/4 at 113 1/4 and advanced to 118. Hide & Leather preferred opened up 1/4 at 67 1/4 and advanced to 74. The common rose more than a point. Gains of a point or more were frequent among the industrials. New York Air Brake was particularly strong.

The rail issues became stronger and more active. Norfolk & Western opened up 1/4 at 139 1/4 and rose 2 points further. Western Maryland preferred opened up a point at 48 and advanced nearly 3 points further. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 146 1/4 and advanced 3 points. Reading opened up 1/4 at 108 1/4 and advanced more than a point further.

Punta Sugar opened at 51 in Boston and rose to 54 1/2 before midday. Copper Range opened up 1/4 to 65 1/4 and advanced nearly a point further. Other coppers also advanced well. Gulf common opened up 1/4 at 85 and rose more than 2 points further.

The low-priced rails, including Seaboard preferred, Southern Railway common and preferred and Rock Island were strong features in the early afternoon. On the local exchange Boston & Maine was a strong feature. New Haven also advanced well.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Year ended June 30—1915	1915
Gross revenue	\$9,184,516
Net operating	2,224,287
Operating expenses	2,771,894
Total income	2,438,012
Net income	1,201,096
Surplus	774,284

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £123, up £2; futures £119, up £1 10s; electro £142, unchanged; sales spot 175 tons, futures none. Spot tin £181, up £3; futures £181, up £3; Straits £181, up £2 17s 6d; sales spot tin 150, futures 270 tons. Spot lead £20 15s, up 5s; futures £20 15s, unchanged; spot spelter £26, off £1; futures spelter £26 10s, up 10s.

CIRCULATION GAINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National bank circulation for the week ended Oct. 7 increased \$19,122.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Continued cool tonight and Wednesday; heavy frosts tonight, north to west winds.

For southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday; heavy frosts on mainland; possible light frosts on islands.

For northern New England: Fair tonight, temperature close to freezing; Wednesday fair and continued cool; moderate northwest winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 43.0; 10 a. m. 43.0; 12 noon 47.0; 2 p. m. 49.0

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.
Albany	44.0	45.0	46.0
Buffalo	40.0	41.0	42.0
Chicago	44.0	45.0	46.0
Cleveland	40.0	41.0	42.0
Denver	40.0	41.0	42.0
Des Moines	42.0	43.0	44.0
Indianapolis	42.0	43.0	44.0
Kansas City	42.0	43.0	44.0
Nashville	42.0	43.0	44.0
San Francisco	42.0	43.0	44.0
St. Louis	42.0	43.0	44.0
Washington	42.0	43.0	44.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:31; sets 5:04; moon 11:11 a. m.; 10:38 p. m.

Length of day 11:20; moon 11:11 a. m.; 10:38 p. m.

Light vehicle lamps at 8:41 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Ag Chem	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am B Sugar	96	96	96
Am Can	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Car Fy	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am H & L	13	13	13
Am H & L pt.	72	72	72
Am Ice Sec	29	29	29
Am Linsdgt	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Loco	78	78	78
Am Loco pt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Smeltg	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Steel Fy	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Smelt pt.	116	116	116
Am Sugar	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Sugar pt.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Woolen	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Writ pt.	34	34	34
Am Zinc	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Zinc pt.	77	77	77
Anacosta	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya pt.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Coast Ld.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
At Gulf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
At Gulf pt.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Bald Loco	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Balt & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
B & Ohio pt.	76	76	76
Barrett Co.	158	158	158
Barrett Co. pt.	174	174	174
BF Goodrich	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
BF Goodrich pt.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Brown R T	85	85	85
Bruno Term	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte & Sup	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cal Petrol	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal Petrol pt.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Can Pacific	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Can Pacific pt.	80	80	80
Chan Mot	105	105	105
Ches & Ohio	66	66	66
CM & St Paul	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
CM & St Paul pt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Chl R & P	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chl & G West	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chl & G West pt.	39	39	39
Chl & N W	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Chile Cop.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chino Cop.	53	53	53
CCC & St L	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Cl Peabody	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Col Fuel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Col Gas & El	37	37	37
Col South	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	62	62	62
Col So 2d pf.	61	61	61
Con Can	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Con Gas	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Con Gas pt.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Corn Prod.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Cru Steel	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cub Am Suf.	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Cub Am Suf. pt.	109	109	109
Cuban CSF	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cuban CSF pt.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Deere pt.	95	95	95
Denver	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Denver pt.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erle 1st pf.	53	53	53
Erle 2d pf.	45	45	45
Gen Chem pt.	115	115	115
Gen Electric	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
G Motors pt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Granby Min.	90	90	90
Grt Nor Ore	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Grt Nor pf.	118	118	118
Green Can	30	30	30
Gulf States	92	92	92
Gulf Sta 1 pf.	99	99	99
Harv Cor.	78	78	78
Harv of N J	116	116	116
Ill Central	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Inspiration	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Cor Cor.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Cor pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Mer Mar	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Int Mer Mar pt.	110	110	110
In Nickel Ct.	51	51	51
In Paper	36	36	36
In Paper pt.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Kan City So	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan C So pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Kelley Tires	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Kenne Cop.	53	53	53
K & D M	4	4	4
Laclede Gas	106	106	106
Lack Steel	84	84	84
Le & W	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lee & T Ct.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lehigh Val.	83	83	83
Long Island	34	34	34
Louis & N.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Mackay Cos.	85	85	85
Manhattan	130	130	130
Max Motor	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	57	57	57
May pf.	106	106	106
Mex Petrol	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Miami	37	37	37
M & S L	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
MSP & SSM	125	125	125
Mo & K T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mo Pacific	5	5	5
Mo Pac Ct.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mo Pac wpt.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mon Power	93	93	93
Nat Biscuit	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nat Biscuit pt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nat C & S pf.	110	110	110
Nat Enamel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Nat Lead	69	69	69
Nevada Con	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

BOSTON CURE

High	Low	Last
Alaska	79 1/2	79 1/2
American Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2
Bay State Gas	16 1/2	16 1/2
Bogal	85 1/2	85 1/2
Boston Ely	85 1/2	85 1/2
Boston Montana	85 1/2	85 1/2
Butte London	70 1/2	70 1/2
Calumet Jerome	11 1/2	11 1/2
Champion	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chapman	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chief	2 1/2	2 1/2
Columbus	58 1/2	58 1/2
Colonial	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cone Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cone Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crystal Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2
Davies Daly	2 1/2	2 1/2
Delone	90 1/2	90 1/2
Early Eagle	31 1/2	31 1/2
First National Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fortuna	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gila	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glenn	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gold Lake	16 1/2	16 1/2
Golden Star	1 7/8	1 7/8
Homa Oil	87 1/2	87 1/2
Humboldt	3	3
Inspiration	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Blossom	1 1/2	1 1/2
Majestic	6 1/2	6 1/2
Midland	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nixon	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ohio Copper	16 1/2	16 1/2
Pioneer	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porcupine Premier	17 1/2	17 1/2
Portland Cement	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rilla Mining Co.	130	130
Shamrock	22 1/2	22 1/2
Southwestern Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2
Submarine Signal	32	32
Succors	38 1/2	38 1/2
Truro Steel	2 1/2	2 1/2
United Verde Ex.	39 1/2	39 1/2
Zinc	65 1/2	65 1/2

NEW YORK CURE MARKET

High	Low	Last
Alaska	79 1/2	79 1/2
American Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2
Bay State Gas	16 1/2	16 1/2
Bogal	85 1/2	85 1/2
Boston Ely	85 1/2	85 1/2
Boston Montana	85 1/2	85 1/2
Butte London	70 1/2	70 1/2
Calumet Jerome	11 1/2	11 1/2
Champion	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chapman	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chief	2 1/2	2 1/2
Columbus	58 1/2	58 1/2
Colonial	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cone Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cone Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crystal Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2
Davies Daly	2 1/2	2 1/2
Delone	90 1/2	90 1/2
Early Eagle	31 1/2	31 1/2
First National Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fortuna	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gila	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glenn	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gold Lake	16 1/2	16 1/2
Golden Star	1 7/8	1 7/8
Homa Oil	87 1/2	87 1/2
Humboldt	3	3
Inspiration	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Blossom	1 1/2	1 1/2
Majestic	6 1/2	6 1/2
Midland	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nixon	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ohio Copper	16 1/2	16 1/2
Pioneer	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porcupine Premier	17 1/2	17 1/2
Portland Cement	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rilla Mining Co.	130	130
Shamrock	22 1/2	22 1/2
Southwestern Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2
Submarine Signal	32	32
Succors	38 1/2	38 1/2
Truro Steel	2 1/2	2 1/2
United Verde Ex.	39 1/2	39 1/2
Zinc	65 1/2	65 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amek...	104	104	104	104
Amek...	12%	12%	12%	12%
Amek...	68	63	67%	68%
Amek...	80%	80%	80%	80%
Amek...	101%	101%	101%	101%
Amek...	1%	1%	1%	1%
Amek...	115	116%	115	116%
Amek...	118%	119%	118%	119%
Amek...	123%	123%	123%	123%
Amek...	53%	53%	50%	53%
Amek...	67%	67%	67%	67%
Amek...	46%	47%	46	47%
Amek...	78	78	77%	78
Amek...	92	93%	92	93%
Amek...	12	12%	11%	12%
Amek...	85	87%	85	85%
Amek...	64%	64%	64%	64%
Amek...	182	182%	182	182
Amek...	81%	82%	81%	81%
Amek...	47	47	45	45
Amek...	55	55	55	55
Amek...	210	210	210	210
Amek...	1%	1%	1%	1%
Amek...	64	64%	63%	64%
Amek...	74%	74%	74	74%
Amek...	375	375	370	370
Amek...	10	20%	19	20%
Amek...	105	105	105	105
Amek...	53%	53%	53%	53%
Amek...	65%	66%	65%	66%
Amek...	21%	21%	21%	21%
Amek...	3	3%	3	3%
Amek...	14%	15%	14%	15
Amek...	238	239	238	239
Amek...	76	77	76	77
Amek...	91	91	90	90%
Amek...	50%	50%	50	50%
Amek...	14	14	14	14
Amek...	20	20	20	20
Amek...	64%	64%	61%	64%
Amek...	45	45	45	45
Amek...	32	32	31%	31%
Amek...	5%	5%	5%	5%
Amek...	13%	13%	13%	13%
Amek...	4%	4%	4%	4%
Amek...	4%	5%	4%	4%
Amek...	15	15%	14%	15
Amek...	35	35	34	34
Amek...	83%	83	83	83
Amek...	38	38	38	38
Amek...	20%	92	90%	92
Amek...	7	7	7	7
Amek...	27	27	27	27
Amek...	128%	128%	128%	128%
Amek...	13%	14%	13%	14
Amek...	145	145	145	145
Amek...	8%	8%	8%	8%
Amek...	21	20%	21	21
Amek...	2	2	2	2
Amek...	60%	60%	61%	61%
Amek...	142	142	142	142
Amek...	70	69%	69%	69%
Amek...	14%	14%	14%	14%
Amek...	51	55%	51	55
Amek...	81	90	81	90
Amek...	2%	2	2	2
Amek...	9%	9%	9%	9%
Amek...	30%	30%	30%	30%
Amek...	250	250	250	250
Amek...	84	86%	84	86%
Amek...	16%	16%	16%	16%

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS ELECTS
ITS TRUSTEES

Report for Year Ended June 30
Shows Surplus of \$1,382,728
From Which \$1,250,000 Was
Taken for Dividends

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Gas Companies the following-named trustees were re-elected for two years: C. Minot Wells, Robert Winsor, Edwin S. Webster, Frederick E. Snow and James L. Richards.

The annual report of the trustees of Massachusetts Gas Companies for the year ended June 30 shows a surplus of \$1,382,728 from which \$1,250,000 was set aside for common stock dividends. The undivided surplus of the subsidiaries at the end of the year was \$277,440. The general balance sheet shows \$408,853 cash and a profit and loss surplus of \$1,553,723.

In relation to the New England Manufacturing Company, of which Massachusetts Gas owns \$118,750 par value of 47% of the stock, the report says: "In the design and construction of its plant and in its subsequent operations, the New England Manufacturing Company encountered many difficulties. The cost of construction of the plant exceeded the original estimate. On March 1, 1916, the plant liability stood at \$886,000; on Aug. 1, 1916, this was reduced to \$356,000.

"With the business now in hand and the continued operation of the company on the current basis, it is expected that the plant investment will be liquidated in the near future, and thereafter the company will have an assets the salvage of its plant and the profits from its operation."

Concerning the gas business the report says: "During the year the price of gas to consumers was reduced by two companies, the Citizens Gas Light Company of Quincy reduced its price from \$1.20 to \$1.10 and the Newton & Watertown Gas Light Company reduced its price from 90 cents to 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

"Although gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1916, showed a gain over those of the previous year, the increased manufacturing and distributing costs left net earnings which were such that it seemed to the directors unwise to pay a larger dividend than 8 1/2 per cent.

Thus for the third successive year the Boston Consolidated Gas Company has not declared and paid the 9 per cent dividend which it was legally entitled to pay under the provisions of the so-called sliding scale bill. Despite this fact the company has not raised the price of gas to consumers, although it had the right to do so by the payment of a dividend under 9 per cent. In other words, the low price of gas to the consumers is being maintained although the stockholders are not receiving the maximum dividend which is permitted with gas at 80 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Subsidiary companies paid dividends as follows: Boston Consolidated 8 1/2 per cent; East Boston 10 per cent; Newton & Watertown 12 per cent; Citizens of Quincy 5 per cent; New England Gas & Coke 1/2 per cent; New England Coal & Coke 20 per cent; Boston Tow Boat 13 per cent.

UNITED STATES
TRADE BALANCE
BREAKS RECORD

With a slight increase in United States August imports over July, and with a record increase in August exports, August balance of trade reached the record figure of \$310,664,000, compared with excess of exports over imports of \$263,000,000 in July, 1916, and \$219,000,000 in June in round figures.

An examination of table, printed below, shows a steady increase in exports since August, 1915. Compared with exports of \$261,000,000 for August, 1915, exports for August, 1916, \$210,000,000, have increased 95 per cent. Imports compared with a year ago have increased only 41 per cent, or less than advance in import prices, proving that hardly more imports are now coming in than in August, 1915, as measured in physical units. August imports of \$199,336,000, were well under May, 1916, figures, namely, \$229,189,957. The result of these diverging rates of increase in exports and imports has further increased the balance of trade which for the 12 months ended August, 1916, amounted to \$2,482,000,000.

Exports Imports Excess
August \$210,000,000 \$199,336,000 \$10,664,000
July 200,000,000 183,000,000 17,000,000
June 180,000,000 160,000,000 20,000,000
May 170,000,000 150,000,000 20,000,000
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1916-1915

SHOE MARKET CONDITIONS
STILL ACTIVE AND STRONG

Prices Expected to Advance Further, Notwithstanding
Predictions to Opposite Effect—Leathers on Upgrade
—Demand From Abroad Important Factor

The local shoe market continues active and strong. Local merchants are confident that price will further advance despite the prediction that a recession of values will come this fall.

That it will come sometime is admitted, but the relative markets are at present too busy and the supply of leather too small for buyers of footwear to believe that procrastination on their part would affect prices of commodities which are having a worldwide demand.

Substantial gains have taken place within the last 10 days. Colored kid shoes have been noticeable in this regard as have whites and tans, and mahogany shades have advanced 30 cents a pair with orders booked at that figure.

This buoyancy is felt throughout the entire market, and when it reaches the infant sizes, it is fallacy to lose opportunities to cover existing needs.

The remarkable breadth of the advancing prices in footwear commodities since Sept. 1 even is sufficient evidence that the demand so far exceeds the supply that conservative merchants unhesitatingly say that at the rate leather is going, prices may climb to alarming figures before they ebb.

The shoe and leather markets are fairly running riot over the fact that the big demand from abroad and a smart demand from the American trade centers meet in the great leather markets and by their combined influence work an advantage to tanners.

Values thus advance faster than is consistent with actual conditions, and if there were ever a runaway market there is one at present.

Men's fine dress and street shoes offer an example of such affairs. Manufacturers deal gingerly with their customers, seldom wholly convinced that the latest price was enough to cover all contingencies. Factories are busy, but whether on a money-making basis the future will determine.

The lines of heavy shoes have gradually advanced in cost until all attempts to make them so as to conform with scheduled prices, long established, have been abandoned. Scarcely a week ago, the popular \$1.75 grade was advanced 15 cents a pair. This illustrates how tender the price list of these shoes is, from the minor size to those worn by adults. In fact, the situation is without a parallel and those buyers waiting for "something to turn up" will pay dearly for their tardy action.

Ladies' footwear has such a strong element of risk about it on account of the extremity to which styles have gone, that a fair margin of profit is absolutely essential, but even so, it has not yet reached a replacement basis so steadily has the price of stock advanced. Some buyers hardly believe that ladies' McKays sewed boots would ever sell at \$3.75 in case lots, but they did last week. So it will be until the great change takes place, the date of which seems now to be in the dim distance of the future.

The packer hide market shows the same strong upward trend which the trade has experienced so long. Prices were up last week 1 cent to 2 cents a pound on all hides, with prospects that the limit is now beyond calculation, inasmuch as the stocks of finished leather are being taken by an active domestic demand, with a foreign trade which is not over particular as to quality or price if stock is available for shipment.

Although the home trade is and has been for a year or more unusually good, and would alone give tanners a capacity business, the added call from abroad, determined to get stock for army and civilian use, has placed the hide market under the absolute control of the packers, which in turn descends to the tanners who are not slow in pushing their conditions upon the next in line and so on to the ultimate consumer.

The sold-up condition of the market has brought the remaining grubby stock forward and the fact that another grubby season is about 30 days away, gives to the packers opportunities that are worked to the limit. This feature is strengthened by a firm South American market caused by abnormal demands from Europe.

The future looks stronger than at any time since strength began to be manifested and the chances of winter accumulations are not worthy of consideration. The demand from American tanners is sure to be great and Europe is bound to continue its enormous buying for months to come and as such a customer is insatiable, determined.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PURDUE COACH
MUST DEVELOP
MANY PLAYERS

C. A. O'Donnell, Former Everett High School Mentor, Has Hard Task Ahead Building Up Western Conference Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—With the installation of an entirely new coaching system under the direction of a coach inexperienced in western gridiron tactics and with the backbone of last year's eleven lost by graduation, prospects for a winning football eleven at Purdue University this season are anything but bright. To forecast the outcome of this array of circumstances is a very difficult matter, and especially so when the work of the comparatively green eleven and the new coach has never been put to the test in collegiate circles as yet.

C. A. O'Donnell, former coach of the championship Everett (Mass.) high school eleven, is getting his first experience in directing the work of a college team this year when he guides the gridiron destinies of Purdue. Assisting him in the work are two former football stars, among the best of former athletes at Harvard and Wabash Colleges. O. F. Cutts, director of athletics at Purdue and one of the greatest tacticians that ever left Harvard, has been assisting the Purdue coach with the line men.

Ward Lambert, the new basketball coach at Purdue, one of the best athletes ever turned out by Wabash College, has been handling the backfield men in their signal drills and promises to turn out the fastest quartet of backs that has ever been found on a Purdue eleven. O'Donnell is a line specialist and has been spending most of his time in developing strong defensive forwards to replace those lost by graduation last year.

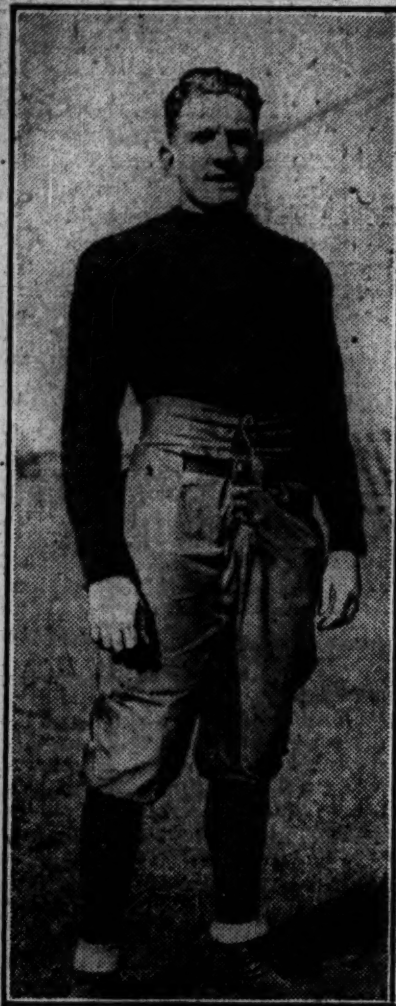
With only five of last year's veterans as a nucleus, Coach O'Donnell is confronted with a formidable task. The conference season does not start until Oct. 21. For his new recruits O'Donnell has been drawing heavily upon last year's freshman eleven, and the team which will represent Purdue on the gridiron this year will be composed almost entirely of seniors and sophomores.

A dearth of second string men as well as the scarcity of fast, hard tackling ends for the first team is giving the greatest problem at present. The first line men are much heavier and give promise of making a stronger wall than Purdue had last season, while the backfield is well taken care of by a half dozen speedy backs, any of whom is capable of playing a high grade of football.

The ends, quarterback, and center positions are perplexing just at present, since no one on the squad was given sufficient training for these positions last year to enable him to step into the ranks made vacant by the loss of last year. In C. A. Buechner '17 and W. J. Berns '18, O'Donnell has a pair of the most aggressive tackles ever at Purdue. The guard positions will probably be taken care of by M. J. Proud '17, a veteran of last year, and R. C. Arbuckle '17, who has had considerable experience at this place in the line. Other promising candidates for the guards are R. C. Whitford '18, M. C. McMahan '19, D. E. Hughes '17, and C. R. Van Atta '18. The center position will be a hard one to fill, since there is no one that is promising of filling the hole left by Captain Blocker of last year's team. J. Oimstead '18, and C. A. Bartlett '19, the best linemen on the freshman team last season, are contesting for the place. For the ends over a score of candidates are out waging a severe struggle, with no one showing up conspicuously. W. B. Van Allen '17, who held down an end position in a few games last fall; R. O. Edwards '19, captain of last year's freshman team, and G. S. Means '17 are playing the ends most consistently on the varsity at present. F. O. Jordan '18, the hammer thrower, is also out and may win a place. In the backfield E. H. Allen '18, a punter of extraordinary ability; R. T. Abrell, ex-'16, star of the 1914 Purdue eleven; J. R. Fawcett '19, quarter on last year's freshman team, and D. R. Dixon '17 are trying out for the halves, with the first two named showing up the best at present. K. W. Huffine '19, a sophomore fullback and perhaps the most promising man for that position that ever came to Purdue, has practically clinched that position because of his terrific line plunging, punting and passing ability.

Although O'Donnell has plenty of good backfield material and is pleased with the first line men, little hope is felt for this year's prospects on the gridiron at Purdue, since the material needs so much training to make a polished machine out of it.

Manager Carrigan seems to be very successful in selecting pinch-hitters. Gainer certainly made good yesterday, and will take his place along side of Henriksen as successful world's series pinch-hitters.



Capt. P. H. Hake '17
Purdue varsity football team

CORNELL EASILY
WINS FIRST GAME
OF THE SEASON

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University, in the opening football game of the season Tuesday defeated the Gettysburg eleven 26 to 0. The game was played on a slippery field. Many penalties marred the contest.

Cornell's line and backfield showed good form and the Pennsylvanians could not make much headway. Hoffman started the scoring in the first period. Shriverick and Mueller both made touchdowns in the second period. Gettysburg rallied in the third and held Cornell scoreless. In the final period, however, Captain Mueller again carried the ball over. Quarterback Rolf made several good gains for Gettysburg. The score:

CORNELL	GETTYSBURG
Ryerson, L. e.....	Gilleard, L. e.....
Giles, L. e.....	Giles, L. e.....
Miller, L. e.....	Miller, L. e.....
Brown, C. e.....	Brown, C. e.....
Anderson, R. e.....	Anderson, R. e.....
Jewett, R. e.....	Jewett, R. e.....
Ellenberger, R. e.....	Ellenberger, R. e.....
Benedict, L. b.....	Benedict, L. b.....
Hoffman, R. b.....	Hoffman, R. b.....
Mueller, L. b.....	Mueller, L. b.....

Referee—J. A. Evans of Williams. Umpire—R. M. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Head linesman—Capt. C. E. Thompson, West Point. Cornell scoring: Touchdowns, Hoffman, Shriverick, Mueller 2. Goals from touchdowns—Shriverick 2. Time of period, 12m. each.

Substitutions—Cornell, Ensworth for Ryerson, Dickson for Jewett, Fischer for Anderson, Carey for Brown, Taylor for Miller, Sutton for Giles, Speed for Shriverick, Shriverick for Benedict, Hauke for Hoffman, Gettysburg, Steneman for Houts, Frederick for Stratten, Braugh for Fisher, Loudenslager for Braugh, Fisher for Markie.

DATES GIVEN FOR
GREAT REVOLVER
CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Revolver Association has notified residents of New York and vicinity that the shooting for the national championship will take place on Saturday, Oct. 14, Friday, Oct. 20, and Saturday, Oct. 21. The competitions for the New York district will be conducted at the ranges of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, Staten Island, and will be open to all shooters in the district.

The championship events are regular revolver, military revolver and pistol, and the conditions are 50 shots at 50 yards. There also will be handicap matches with revolver and pistol, novice revolver match and pocket revolver match.

Simultaneously with the competitions at Staten Island, matches will be held in all the principal cities of the United States, those making the best scores in the various events being declared champions.

PRACTICE FOR
WILLIAMS TEAM
AGAIN RESUMED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams College football practice was resumed Tuesday but Coach Joseph Brooks confined the drill to light work, no scrimmage being held. Several varsity men were rested in order to be available for Cornell Saturday.

Following the usual work in fundamentals three eleven men were run through signal drills. J. Wright, Clifford, and Sawyer on the varsity gave way early to Brewer, Halstead and Parmelee.

Former Captain O'Neill of the 1901 Williams eleven and coach of the Syracuse team last season, has returned to New York after spending the week end here and assisting Coach Brooks with the team.

SCRIMMAGE FOR
HARVARD ELEVEN
THIS AFTERNOON

Crimson Players Given Blackboard Talk on Mistakes Made in Saturday's Game

Scrimmage practice will be held at Soldier's field this afternoon for the first time since the Harvard eleven was defeated by Tufts Saturday, and the Crimson players will be put through a hard workout. After a prolonged blackboard talk in which the coaches emphasized the mistakes of last Saturday's game, the varsity team went into the stadium, and ran through signals for over an hour Monday. The work was light as is usual on Mondays for the regulars, but team C was scrimmaged against the second team.

The ball was given to team C in the middle of the field but the seconds recovered a fumble and advanced to the varsity's 20-yard line where the ball was lost on downs. Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17, was given the signal for a run around left end and carried the ball 30 yards before he was tackled. R. H. Hitchcock '19 immediately afterwards made 15 yards through tackle.

The varsity's march was halted, however, on the second team's 15-yard line. After a couple of exchanges of punts, W. L. Wheeler '18 blocked Ellison's punt which G. B. Woods '19 recovered and carried to the second team's 10-yard line. Here the second team held and the darkness, which was not due to follow the ball, put an end to the practice.

G. C. Caner '17 was on the field dressed to play for the first time in a week, but R. H. Bond '19 was an on-looker from the sidelines, as was M. Taylor '18.

Except for these two men the entire varsity squad is in good condition and all except the regulars on team A who had only light work had a chance to get into the scrimmage.

LIGHT PRACTICE
WORKOUT GIVEN
THE YALE SQUAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity football team had a slight workout in the Bowl Tuesday afternoon, consisting of a 20 minutes' signal drill, followed by a half hour of punting and drop-kicking by the backs. A radical change was made in the varsity lineup in the signal practice, Hutchinson taking M. Smith's place at center and Jacques going in at fullback. Sheldon and Gates were not in uniform, their places being taken by Taft and Church, respectively.

The second team and the scrub had a fast scrimmage in the latter half of the afternoon, neither side being able to score.

J. M. Braden, the Washington Jefferson star, playing at fullback on the second, gained ground consistently, going through the scrub line time after time for 10 and 15-yard gains.

Braden has been out for only three days, but in view of his consistent ground gaining in the last quarter of the Virginia game Saturday, when he replaced Hutchinson at fullback, and his good showing in practice, it is entirely probable that he may start the game next Saturday.

Waite, who was playing at halfback on the second team in the afternoon practice, will be out of the game for a few days. The varsity lineup was as follows:

Church, L. e., Taft, L. e., Black (captain) L. e., Hutchinson, C. e., Galt, R. e., Baldrige, R. e., Comerford, R. e., E. Smith, q. b., Bingham, L. b., Neville, R. b., L. Gore, R. b., Jacques, f. b.

PICKUPS

Ruth and Smith pitched brilliantly, with the former showing up slightly stronger, especially toward the last of the game.

J. C. Smith, third baseman of the Boston Nationals, is to spend this winter in Brookline instead of going home to Georgia.

Monday's game at Braves field was the longest world's series battle ever played, and will never be forgotten by the over 41,000 fans who witnessed it.

For spectacular catches, Myers, Lewis and Daubert gave wonderful exhibitions yesterday, and those of Myers and Lewis were big factors in keeping the score down.

Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston Braves stated this morning that half of the money sent in for world's series tickets had been returned to the applicants to date.

T. H. Lannin was the only Red Sox official left in Boston today as the others having gone over to Brooklyn for this afternoon's game. Mr. Lannin remained to look after the money taken in at the two games played in Boston.

As far as batting strength goes, there is little to choose between the two teams, Boston having an average of .202, while Brooklyn has one of .208. In fielding, however, there is a marked superiority on the part of the Red Sox, who have an average of .983, against .942 for Brooklyn.

FIGURES FOR CHICAGO SERIES
CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the Chicago American and National league baseball clubs will divide a purse of \$19,531 as their share of the city series receipts it was announced Tuesday. The purse exceeds the amount divided last fall by \$4000. Members of the American league club, the winners of the series, will receive 60 per cent of the total amount.

BOSTON DEFEATS
BROOKLYN TEAM
FOR SECOND TIME

Contest Goes Fourteen Innings Before Red Sox Are Able to Break One-Run Tie

In one of the greatest world's series baseball games ever played the Boston Red Sox, American league champions, defeated the Brooklyn Nationals, National league champions, at Braves field, Boston, Monday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. It took 14 innings to bring the victory to the Boston team and was the longest game ever played in such a series.

Not only was the game the longest on record, but the attendance was one of the largest ever recorded, the official figures being given out as 41,373. This was not quite up to the record, but was something like 5000 more than attended Saturday's game, which was also played at Braves field.

The game developed into a wonderful pitching battle between Ruth of Boston and Smith of Brooklyn, two splendid left-handed pitchers, and for 13 of the 14 innings there was practically nothing to choose between the two. Ruth seemed to keep his form better and was going fully as well in the last inning as in the first. Smith, on the other hand, appeared to be losing some of his effectiveness as the game went on.

Ruth held Brooklyn to six hits for a total of 10 bases, the only hits which were good for extra bases being the home run by Myers which put Brooklyn in the lead in the very first inning and a two-base hit by Pitcher Smith in the third inning. As showing how well Ruth held his effectiveness it might be noted that Brooklyn failed to get a safe hit after the eighth inning when two singles were made without a run being scored. Ruth also struck out four batters and gave only three bases on balls in a total of 12 bases. He gave six passes on balls and struck out two batters.

There was some remarkable fielding during the game. Myers made a wonderful catch of a fly by Hoblitzell in short center and then threw Janvrin out at the plate when the latter tried to score from third. Lewis also made a wonderful catch of a fly by Pitcher Smith in the thirteenth inning which saved at least one run. Daubert also made a remarkable catch of a foul fly. These were the field feats which stood out most prominently. Scott, Gardner and Janvrin fielded their positions in splendid shape and Mowrey gave a fine exhibition of third base play.

Brooklyn scored the first run of the game in the first inning when Myers hit a terrific drive to center field for a home run. Boston evened up the score in the third inning when Scott hit to left center for three bases and scored on Ruth's out, Cuthaw to Daubert.

Not another run was scored until the fourteenth inning when Hoblitzell was given a base on balls and went to second on Lewis' sacrifice. Smith to Cuthaw, who covered first base. At this point Manager Carrigan sent McNally in to run for Hoblitzell and Gainer to bat for Gardner. Gainer hit a fine single to left field scoring McNally with the winning run. The official score:

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
Hopner, r. f.....	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	6	0	1	2	4	5	0
Walker, c. f.....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Walsh, c. f.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzell, 1b.....	2	0	0	0	21	0	0
Seaver, 1b.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gardner, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	3	6	1
Scott, ss.....	4	1	2	4	1	8	0
Thomas, c.....	4	0	1	2	5	4	0
Ruth, p.....	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
Cuthaw, 2b.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mowrey, 1b.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
McNally.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	45	2	1	12	42	31	1

BROOKLYN	AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
Johnson, r. f.....	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Daubert, 1b.....	5	0	0	0	18	1	0
Myers, c. f.....	6	1	1	4	4	1	0
Wheat, 1f.....	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cuthaw, 2b.....	5	0	0	0	5	5	1
Mowrey, 1b.....	5	0	0	0	1	5	1
Cison, ss.....	2	0	1	1	2	4	0
Miller, c.....	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Smith, p.....	5	0	1	2	1	7	0
Totals.....	45	1	6	10	40	24	2

*Batted for Gardner in fourteenth inning. One out when winning run was scored.

Innings: 1234567891011121314
Boston.....0010000000000000
Brooklyn.....1000000000000000

Two-base hits, Smith, Janvrin. Three-base hits, Scott, Thomas. Home run, Myers. First base on errors, Boston, Brooklyn. Left on bases, Brooklyn 5, Boston 9. Sacrifice hits, Lewis 2, Thomas, Olson. Base on balls, by Smith 6, by Ruth 3. Struck out by Smith 2, by Ruth 4. Double plays, Myers and Miller; Scott, Janvrin and Hoblitzell; Mowrey, Cuthaw and Daubert. Time, 2h. 55m. Umpire-in-chief, Dineen; on bases, Quigley; in right field, Connolly; in left field, Day.

Official attendance.....41,373
Total receipts.....\$82,626.00
Players' share.....44,618.04
National commission.....8,262.60
Each club's share.....14,975.68

TOTAL TWO GAMES
Official attendance.....74,499
Total receipts.....\$153,115.50
Players' share.....85,922.37
National commission.....15,911.55
Each club's share.....26,540.79

FARMER VOTE FOR COLLEGE
DALLAS, Tex.—At the recent annual convention of the Panhandle Farmers Congress in Amarillo, Tex., a new special resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the campaign for an agricultural and mechanical college in Texas west of the ninety-eighth meridian. The attendance throughout was the largest ever known at a similar meeting in the South.

SOME DECISIVE RESULTS
IN LONDON COMBINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some decisive results marked the operations of the London Combination clubs in their association football program of Saturday, Sept. 16. Fulham again stood out with a 7 goal to 0 score, against their visitors from Watford. Their pivot, Gordon Hoare, as usual took a good share of the spoils, putting the ball into the net on three occasions. He has now scored half of the club's total bag of goals this season. Another prolific goal scorer was D. Shea of West Ham, who secured four of his club's total of five against Reading's one. Millwall made no mistake either with the Queens Park Rangers. The latter were unable to score once and had to submit to defeat by four clear goals. Brentford too went under to the strong Chelsea organization by 3 goals to 0, although they were on their own inclosure. A surprise was in store for the Tottenham Hotspurs, for, after leading, during the biggest part of the match, Luton were able to score 2 goals in the last six minutes and thus win the game by 3 goals to 2. Crystal Palace and the Arsenal were fairly evenly matched, but a goal from a penalty kick gave the former the game. The only draw in the Combination was in the game between Southampton and Clapton Orient, in which each scored once.

In the League, Blackburn Rovers and Leeds City lead the Manchester and Midland sections. In the latter the City had a walkover. Their opponents were Notts County, who at the beginning of last season did so well. They were quite unable to keep out the City attack and had their line crossed on five occasions. C. Stevenson, formerly of Aston Villa, being the scorer three times. Notts failed to score at all, and so helped to build up the City goal average of 13 for and 3 against. The other Notts club, the Forest, were likewise beaten. At home to Huddersfield they lost by 1 goal to 0. The two Bradford clubs were not at their best, and while the City drew at home (1 goal to 1) with Leicester Fosse, the town club lost at Chesterfield by 3 goals to 1. Grimsby were visiting Sheffield United and retired beaten by 5 goals to 3. Their friends at Hull did better against Lincoln whom they defeated by 2 goals to 1. A draw of one each ended the game with Rotherham at Barnsley, while Birmingham and Sheffield Wednesday provided the remaining fixture in this section. Birmingham proved too strong for their opponents and won by 4 goals to 1.

The scoring was not too plentiful in the Lancashire section of the League. The Stockport-Preston encounter provided eight goals, five of which were to the credit of the former, but apart from this small margin separated the teams. Blackburn Rovers were at home to last season's champions, Manchester City, and just overcame them by 2 goals to 1. They are ahead of the runners-up, Liverpool, by one point. The latter scored two goals with no reply from Oldham Athletic, and Bury triumphed by the same score over Bolton Wanderers. These were Burnley at Blackpool, and Rochdale at Stoke, and the score was one each, in both cases. Manchester United and Southport won the other two contests, against Preston and Everton. The scores were 2-1, and 1-0. The records of the clubs up to date are:

LONDON COMBINATION

Goals	Pld.	W.	L.	Dr.	For.	At.	Pts.
Chelsea.....	3	3	0	0	13	1	6
W. Ham United.....	3	3	0	0	11	5	6
Fulham.....	3	2	1	0	18	3	4
Southampton.....	3	1	0	2	7	12	4
Preston Orient.....	3	1	0	2	6	3	4
Crystal Palace.....	3	2	1	0	6	4	4
Millwall Athletic.....	3	2	1	0	7	5	4
Luton.....	3	2	1	0	10	7	4
Queens Pk. R.....	3	2	0	1	4	10	2
The Arsenal.....	3	0	2	1	3	12	1
Tottenham H'p.....	3	0	2	1	3	6	1
Watford.....	3	0	2	1	2	14	1
Brentford.....	3	0	2	1	1	8	1
Reading.....	3	0	2	1	3	17	0

THE LEAGUE
MIDLAND SECTION

Goals	Pld.	W.	L.	Dr.	For.	At.	Pts.
Leeds City.....	3	2	0	1	13	3	4
Sheffield Utd.....	3	2	0	1	11	6	4
Birmingham.....	3	2	0	1	8	5	4
Rotherham C.....	3	1	0	2	3	4	2
Huddersfd T.....	3	2	1	0	4	3	4
Bradford.....	3	1	0	2	5	4	2
Sheff. Wed. A.....	3	0	2	1	5	4	1
Barnsley.....	3	0	2	1	4	3	1
Hull City.....	3	1	1	1	3	3	2
Nottingham F.....	3	1	2	0	6	2	2
Lincoln City.....	3	1	2	0	5	2	2
Grimsby Town.....	3	0	2	1	6	12	1
Bradford City.....	3	0	2	1	3	7	1
Notts County.....	3	0	2	1	4	10	1
Sheff. Wed. B.....	3	0	2	1	3	3	1

LANCASHIRE SECTION

Goals	Pld.	W.	L.	Dr.	For.	At.	Pts.
Blackburn Rovers.....	3	3	0	0	9	3	6
Liverpool.....	3	2	0	1	5	1	4
Sheff. Utd.....	3	2	0	1	11	6	4
Blackburn Cnty.....	3	2	0	1	9	4	4
Manchester Utd.....	3	2	0	1	8	3	4
Burnley.....	3	2	0	1	7	5	4
Sheff. Wed. A.....	3	1	0	2	5	4	2
Blackburn.....	3	1	1	1	4	3	2
Southport.....	3	1	1	1	3	3	2
Blackburn.....	3	1	1	1	3	3	2
Burslem P. V.....	3	0	2	1	5	7	1
Bury.....	3	1	2	0	2	5	2
Blackburn.....	3	0	2	1	2	6	1
Manchester City.....	3	0	2	1	1	1	1
Preston N. End.....	3	0	2	1	2	7	0
Oldham Athletic.....	3	0	2	1	2	7	0

In Scotland the day's program left only three clubs undefeated since the season began. Of these Clyde have drawn two matches but Celtic and Rangers have won all their matches. The Glasgow clubs did quite well on Saturday. The Rangers had no difficulty with Kilmarnock, whom they defeated by 3 goals to 0, all the scoring being done by the brothers Duncan. Celtic did even bet-

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EDITORS' VIEWS

The Practical Test

ST. LOUIS STAR—The next 12 months will demonstrate whether or not enough men can be enlisted in the regular army to bring it up to the authorized strength, whether or not the national guard can be increased to more than three times its former strength and whether or not the more than 20,000 new men needed by the navy can be enlisted. Upon the outcome of this practical test will depend the success of the federated militia system and the volunteer regular army system, as well as the necessary expansion of the navy on the volunteer plan. And if the outcome is failure, will we have the courage to face the situation and apply the remedy?

A Notable Example

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—A notable example of the office seeking the man has come to light in Attleboro, where 2000 of the 3300 voters in the city have signed a petition urging Mayor Harold E. Sweet to be candidate for reelection. The petition was signed by Republicans, Democrats, Progressives and even Socialists, a fine tribute to the non-partisan character of his administration. Mayor Sweet is a successful business man and the first Mayor of Attleboro, which became a city two years ago. He was elected by a vote of 2326 to 804 for his opponent. This time he will be without opposition. It is, so far as is known, the first time in the history of New England in which a mayor has been petitioned into office.

Pity the Poor Railways

VICTORIA (B. C.) DAILY COLONIST—When President Wilson urged upon Congress the passage of the eight-hour bill relating to railways, he said the increased cost of operation would be so large that the public must be prepared for an increase in rates. May be so, and may be not. This matter of railway earnings and expenditure will stand a lot of investigating. We note that 150 railways in the United States earned \$18,000,000 more last July than in the previous July, which does not indicate that they are on the ragged edge of bankruptcy. If all the water could be squeezed out of all the railway capitalization in North America, the wages of employees could be materially increased and the cost of transportation to the public could be materially reduced. This is one of the matters that will have to be looked into one of these fine days.

Nine-Cent Milk

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The retail price of milk in Cleveland advances from eight to nine cents a quart tomorrow morning. The increase is a result of a recent agreement made between the larger Cleveland distributors and the dairymen of northern Ohio.

Of the extra cost paid by the consumer for each quart of milk, three quarters goes to the producer, the owner of the cow that produces the milk, and one quarter goes to the distributor who leaves the bottled

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EDITORIAL

Product at the consumer's door.

It is the opinion of this committee that the increase in retail price of milk is necessary to preserve the industry and give those engaged in it a reasonable return for their labor and investment. The costs of producing and distributing milk have risen in all directions. Labor is better paid. Feed is more expensive. The rising cost of bottles alone is an item of importance.

Better Postcards

NEW YORK GLOBE—Returned travelers from Europe, whether in time of peace or in time of war, are continually struck with the inferior quality of the picture postcards for sale in the United States. Both in colors and in black and white the pictures on the cards are less well executed and the paper generally spreads the ink like blotting paper. It is easy to say that there is not the demand here on the part of residents or travelers for picture postcards that there is in Europe. Nevertheless, there is some demand, and the people that buy would gladly be able to have as good value for their money, or for double their money, as they get in the small villages of Europe, even since the great war began. The use of picture postcards for brief and casual correspondence would undoubtedly grow here if it were possible to buy cards that were more artistic and more substantial. If the demand for such cards is now less than in Europe, there is, nevertheless, a genuine desire for them. Clearly the case is one wherein the demand would grow with the supply.

SIBERIAN INDIAN RELICS RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The collection of Siberian specimens of Indian tribes living in the arctic circle between the Yenisei and Lena rivers, which were made during the years 1914 and 1915 by the university museum, under direction of H. U. Hall, have arrived in this city and were placed on exhibition on Monday morning in the Widener gallery. They compose for the most part intimate articles connected with the life of those peoples, whose only philosophy, Mr. Hall said on his return, is to eat and laugh.

This collection includes many fine costumes of men, women and children.

As their main industry is fur gathering, the majority of these articles are made out of costly specimens of this material. There are also various domestic implements, and ornaments which give a good idea of the arts and culture of the various tribes together with bows, arrows and Jewels made of bone, and such other material as can be found in the region.

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SAN FRANCISCO BAKERS CANNOT REDUCE LOAVES

Law Names Certain Weights—
Prices May Be Raised, But
City Official Says There Is
No Warrant for Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Statements in the press to the effect that the bakers were about to increase the price of bread, by decreasing the weight of the loaf, have caused some protest. This city has an ordinance that bread may be sold only in loaves of 12 ounces or in multiples of that weight, and the state superintendent of weights and measures has just put a similar regulation into effect throughout the state.

This does not, of course, prevent the bakers from raising the price of bread by charging an additional amount for a loaf of the same size, say 6 or 7 cents for a 12-ounce loaf, but they hesitate to do this for the reason that the 6-cent loaf has become so firmly established by custom that the price could not be thus directly raised without precipitating a situation of considerable difficulty and uncertainty.

That a situation exists which warrants a raise in the price of bread either directly or indirectly is denied at the office of the San Francisco sealer of weights and measures. M. J. Welch of that office, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the only agitation for an increase in price or reduction in the weight of the loaf comes from bakers in other communities than San Francisco, where standardization of weight has not heretofore been in force, and in his opinion there is no probability of an increase being made.

The weight standardization law, he said, has eliminated unfair competition and has been a boon not only to the public but to the bakers as well. "Before this law went into effect," he said, "a dealer would have on his shelves loaves weighing say eight ounces and those weighing 12 ounces, both of which he sold for 5 cents. The loaves of heavier weight would be sold to discerning customers and the others to the more unsophisticated buyers. Out of a day's supply of say 50 loaves there would generally be, in the store of such a dealer, about 40 of the lighter weight."

"But the law which requires all bread to be made in loaves of 12 ounces or 24 ounces or 48 ounces, or some other multiple of 12, and that requires the dealer always to have scales available for weighing the bread, has changed all of this sharp practice in bread selling and placed the whole transaction on a sound basis."

The wholesale price of bread of the standard weight furnished to grocers and delicatessen dealers by large bakers is 4 cents a loaf. According to figures issued by the superintendent of weights and measures, taking into consideration the present cost of flour and other ingredients and the cost of labor but not including rent, delivery or other overhead charges, this price of 4 cents a loaf which the maker receives yields him an approximate profit of 15 per cent.

Although the bakers' figures of cost of manufacture could not be had, it was stated by them that the bakers do not make anywhere near such a profit. The bakers said that the working of the weight standardization law had been satisfactory but that now, with the advance in the price of flour, it had come to work hardship upon them.

Two of the leading bakers of the city are quoted by the state superintendent of weights and measures as saying that rather than advance the cost of staple bread, such as white milk and rye, they would discontinue the manufacture of the more expensive and fancy kinds such as raisin and twist, the making of which involves higher expense in labor and commodities.

This state official also says, in discussing the cause of the movement among the bakers for an increase in price, that it is "apparently due to the influence of weight and measures and flour brokers who are endeavoring to establish an unwarranted market price as to these commodities."

According to the figures of the state superintendent of weights and measures the present prices of California flours used in bread making are from \$4.80 to \$7.20 a barrel and the eastern hard wheat flours, also used in bread making, from \$3.50 to \$5.20 a barrel. These two kinds of flour are blended for bread making purposes so that the flour actually used for making bread in this state costs the baker not more than \$7.75 a barrel.

PINEAPPLE CROP IN PORTO RICO AWAITS SHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Pineapple growers in Porto Rico have experienced some difficulty in getting their crops to market. The transportation facilities are not as adequate this year as they have been in the past and the crop bids fair to ripen in a rush. The growers are doing everything in their power to obtain sufficient transportation, but at present it seems almost certain that much fruit will never reach a market.

The growing of tropical fruits for export is of comparatively recent development in Porto Rico. In 1902 the total fruit exports were worth less than \$75,000, by far the most important crop being oranges. Pineapples and coconuts were not of sufficient importance to be separately listed in the reports until 1906, when \$27,526 worth

of pineapples were exported and \$129,795 worth of coconuts. In 1907 the total value of the grapefruit exported was \$7584. Since those dates a large and prosperous fruit industry has developed. Oranges reached their high-water mark in 1914, when the value of the exports totaled \$752,180. The 1915 crop sold for \$378,181. Of coconuts also the 1914 season yielded the highest returns, \$451,832, while the 1915 season brought \$410,378; 1915 was the banner year for grapefruit, the season's exports being valued at \$834,440. Pineapples, however, have outstripped all of the other fruits, the 1915 crop bringing in \$1,723,863.

Last year there were times when 60,000 boxes of fruit were shipped during one week, and this year, because of the backwardness of the season, it is estimated that there will be 75,000 boxes ready to ship each week during May. The great problem is how to get them to New York. Prices are good, the drop will probably be the largest in the history of the industry, and the lateness of the season will probably not be particularly detrimental, as the Cuban season is also late.

The transportation shortage is due to the war and to the fact that the sugar producers are shipping most of their crop as soon as it is ready.

The seriousness of the situation is said to be realized by all of the steamship officials, however, and arrangements are being made to give as much space as possible to the pineapple growers. There is considerable cooperation among the fruit growers of the island, and the Porto Rico fruit exchange is believed to have sufficient strength to obtain all that the steamship companies are able to provide.

FIJI LEAGUE PROPOSES NEW TAX MEASURES

Reformers in Suva Meeting
Protest Against Inequitable
Methods of Raising Revenue
and Plan Reforms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—That taxation should be on an equitable basis, and that the present form of taxation is inequitable, were opinions expressed at a recent meeting of the Fiji Reform League at Suva. During the meeting the following resolution was introduced:

"In the opinion of the league the present rate of taxation is inequitable and unjust; that the government be urged to introduce legislation to insure the equitable payment of taxation and that a committee be appointed to collect information, to propose reforms and to keep the subject before the public."

One speaker pointed out that the only ideal taxation in Fiji was that each man should pay according to his holdings. They wanted men on the legislative council who could voice the wishes of the people, not that of the vested interests. Direct taxation such as land taxes and income tax were the only fair and legitimate means of raising revenue, the speaker declared.

The resolution was adopted and the committee appointed. It was stated that there were men in the Fiji islands who were earning from \$4000 to \$5000 a year, who did not pay in taxes any more than the man who was earning \$5 a week. One speaker gave the elected members credit for attempting to introduce better methods of raising revenue, but he said they had met with no success thus far, although the speaker did understand that the government had under consideration a plan for taxation of land. He added that, probably within a few months, a plan would be decided upon and all the land in Fiji would have to contribute to the revenue.

OTTAWA PURE FOOD EXHIBIT A SUCCESS

OTTAWA, Ont.—When the gates of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa's annual fair, are closed, the curtain will be rung down on one of the largest and most successful exhibitions of pure foods which have ever been displayed to the public of not alone Ottawa, but, according to the opinions expressed by those who should know, of the whole Dominion. Throughout the entire period of the exhibition the pure food exhibit has been the Mecca of thousands of residents of Ottawa and district, who have been treated to a wonderful display of foodstuffs of every kind, which have been brought to the capital from the big manufacturers throughout the Dominion through the efforts of the Ottawa Retail Grocers Association, to whom credit for the overwhelming success of the undertaking must be given, says the Citizen.

FOUR FILIPINOS MAY BE CHOSEN NAVAL CADETS

MANILA, P. I.—The appointment of four Filipinos by the governor-general of the islands for training in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is provided for in the navy appropriation bill which recently passed Congress. The provision in the bill authorizes the chief executive of the Philippines to name one cadet for each of the graduating classes in the academy, the purpose being, says the Times, to provide the Filipinos with competent officers who are to take charge of their navy when the day of independence arrives. The provision is as follows:

"That hereafter the secretary of the navy is authorized to permit not ex-

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ceding four Filipinos to be designated, one for each class, by the governor-general of the Philippine islands to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; provided that the Filipinos undergoing instruction as herein authorized shall receive the same pay allowance and emoluments, to be paid out of the same appropriations and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal and graduation as are authorized by law and regulation for midshipmen appointed from the United States; but the Filipinos herein authorized shall not be entitled to appointment to any commissioned office in the United States navy by reason of their graduation from the naval academy."

CHINA DEPENDS ON AMERICA AS STANCH FRIEND

Prof. Baile of Nanking University Tells of Agricultural Outlook in Oriental Republic—
Large Land Owners Passing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—That China needs the help of a friendly ally, and that the only national ally the people of the republic will ever accept, is the United States, are the assertions of Prof. Joseph Baile, head of the agricultural department of Nanking University, Nanking, China, who with his wife recently passed through Honolulu on his way to the Orient.

"The people of China trust Americans as they will trust persons of no other race or nation," declared Professor Baile. "They will open their hearts to us and tell us their difficulties that men of no other country can get from them. If it ever should come to the necessity of warfare, China would place her wonderful resources of man power at Uncle Sam's service; this I thoroughly believe."

During the last 10 months Professor Baile spent much of his time in America in agricultural and forestry research. In discussing the feeling of China's people towards the United States, he spoke from a wealth of intimate knowledge of the subject, for he has been in the far eastern land for 26 years. Most of that time has been devoted to education work. While in Honolulu he addressed the congregation of the Fort Street Chinese church, telling the members of the progress of the Nanking University's campaign in this business of practical salvation, recounting some of the barriers against which he and his colleagues had to struggle and how they were overcome in part.

"China's great trouble," said Professor Baile, "has been the accretion of enormous wealth by the few, to the impoverishment of the multitude. In the interior are vast estates. On these you may ride for an entire day through rich prairies of grass waving waist high, with cottages scattered over the land at rare intervals."

"I believe that the great question of poverty can and will be fairly settled in China within the next 10 years. China is not the place for large capital in agriculture, though great capital is needed for its proper development by the people. The mass of the Chinese are naturally democratic and the wealthy land owners cannot endure much longer."

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Charades

Answer to preceding puzzle—Diamond:

A black and white line drawing of a woman in a historical costume. She is shown from the waist up, standing and looking slightly to the left. She wears a light-colored, long-sleeved tunic with a wide, dark belt. The tunic has a high collar and a small button at the waist. Her head is covered by a light-colored headscarf or veil. She is also wearing a long, pleated skirt and dark shoes. The drawing is done in a simple, sketchy style with some cross-hatching for shading.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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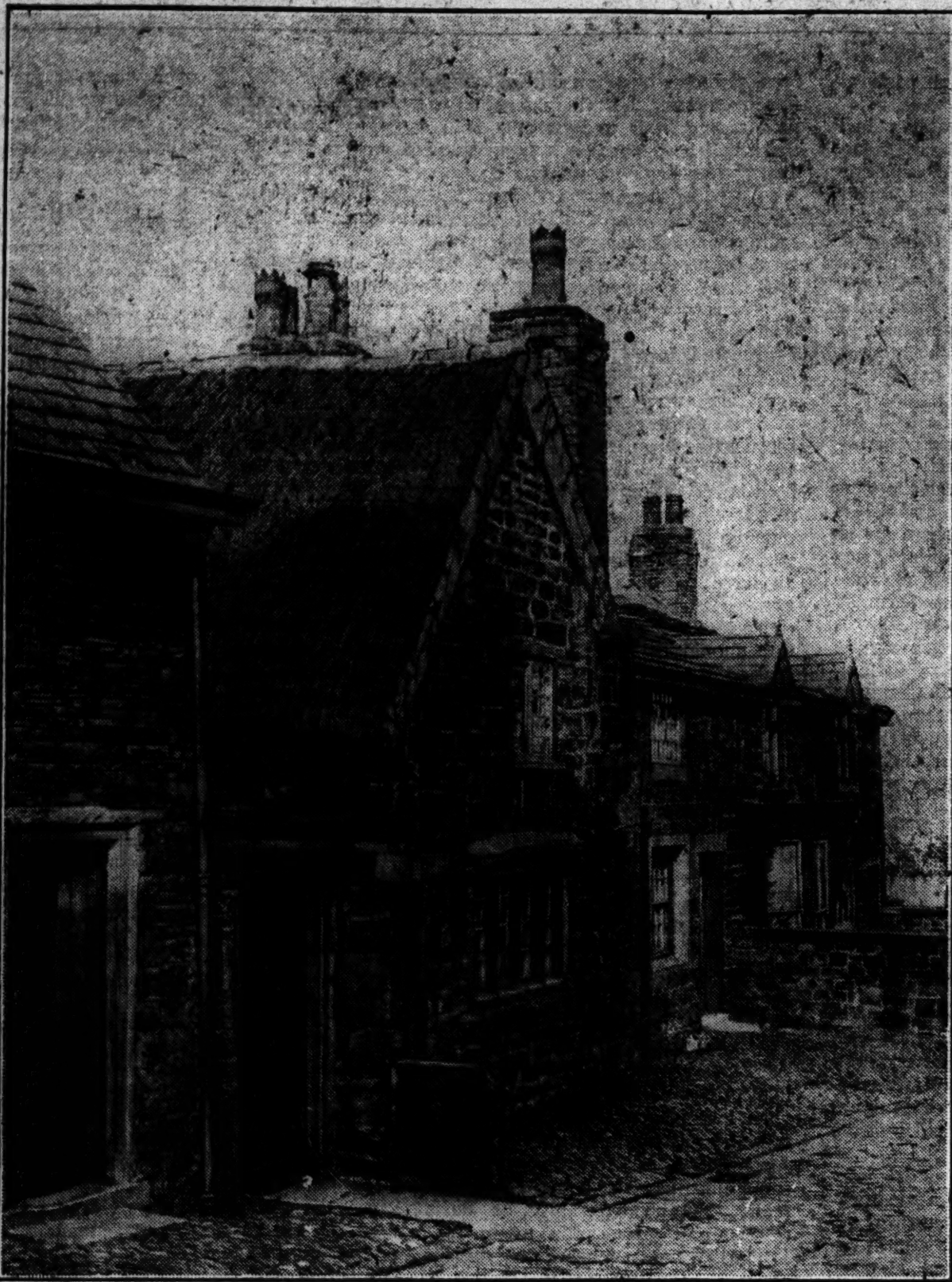
On Shakespeare and "The Tempest"

"Today I have read 'The Tempest.' It is, perhaps, the play that I love best, and, because I seem to myself to know it so well, I commonly pass it over in opening the book. Yet, as always in regard to Shakespeare, having read it once more, I find that my knowledge was less complete than I supposed," writes Henry Ryecroft. "I like," he says, "to believe that this was the poet's last work, that he wrote it in his home at Stratford, walking day by day in the fields which had taught his boyhood to love rural England. It is ripe fruit of the master's imagination, perfect craft of the master hand. For a man whose life's business it has been to study the English tongue, what joy can equal that of marking the happy ease wherewith Shakespeare surpasses, in mere command of words, every achievement of those even who, apart from them, are great? I could fancy that, in 'The Tempest,' he wrought with a peculiar consciousness of this power, smiling as the word of inimitable felicity, the phrase of incomparable cadence, was whispered to him by the Ariel that was his genius. He seems to sport with language, to amuse himself with new discovery of its resources."

"The Tempest" contains the noblest meditative passage in all the plays. It contains his most exquisite lyrics, his tenderest love-passages, and one glimpse of fairyland which I cannot but think—outlines the utmost beauty of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' Prospero's farewell to the 'staves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves.' Among the many reasons that make me glad to have been born in England, one of the first is that I read Shakespeare in my mother tongue. If I try to imagine myself as one who cannot know him face to face, who hears him only speaking from afar, there comes upon me a sense of deprivation. I am wont to think that I can read Homer, and assuredly, if any man enjoys him, it is I; but can I for a moment dream that Homer yields me all his music, that his word is to me as to him who walked by the Hellespont where Hecuba lived? I know that there reaches me across the vast of time no more than a faint and broken echo. Let every land have joy of its poet."

Knowing and Living the Truth

To restore a common-place truth to its first uncommon luster, you need only translate it into action. But to do this you must have reflected on its truth.—Coleridge.



© C. E. Willis, Bolton, England

Firwood, Near Bolton, England, Birthplace of Samuel Crompton

Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning mule, was born Dec. 3, 1769, at Firwood, a suburb of Bolton, Lancashire, England. His father who, though of good family, was in moderate circumstances, mortgaged Firwood to the family of Starkies, and on their foreclosing rented a portion of the Hall in the Wood, now preserved as a public museum, as a place of residence.

The boy began to work early, and made his living spinning and fiddling. From quiet planning came the spinning mule, whereby cotton thread, after passing through rollers revolving at different speeds, is drawn out and spun or twisted round revolving spindles that rapidly recede from the rollers. The spinning mule was, speaking generally, a combination of the "Jenny" constructed by Hargreaves and the water frame discovered by

Arkwright, this adaptation being the origin of the name "mule." A comparison of the two machines, however, will indicate the superiority of Crompton's invention. The water frame was capable of spinning one pound of cotton to the length of nineteen miles, whilst the mule spun the same weight of cotton into a length of nine hundred and fifty miles, in one case forming forty hanks and in the other two thousand hanks.

With the generosity of great men, Crompton practically presented his invention to the public, and so little pecuniary benefit did he personally receive that, in 1803, he rented a portion of a small factory in Bolton, his employees comprising three men, one woman, and six children only. Subsequently, however, he was granted £5000 by an act of Parliament. A statue of Crompton was erected from

subscriptions amounting to £2000 and was presented to the inhabitants of Bolton on Sept. 24, 1862—a noble though tardy recognition of his services and genius. The statue is in Nelson square, a prominent situation in the town.

The Sea

An everywhere of silver,
With ropes of sand
To keep it from effacing
The track called land.
—Emily Dickinson.

Be Just and Fear Not

Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be—thy country's, thy God's and truth's.—Shakespeare.

In the Hinterrheinthal

"It is not easy, in the height of the Swiss season, to light on a nook neglected by the tourist; but at Splügen he still sweeps by in a cloud of diligence dust." Thus writes Edith Wharton in "Italian Backgrounds," and any one who has turned aside from the more beaten track to explore the beautiful Hinterrheinthal will agree that she draws a delightful picture of it. "On all sides one may climb from the alder-fringed shores of the Rhine, through larch thickets tremulous with the leap of water, to grassy levels far above, whence the valley is seen lengthening southward to a great concourse of peaks. In the morning these upper meadows are hot and bright, and one is glad of the red-aisled pines and the onyx-colored torrents cooling the dusk; but towards sunset, when the shadows make the slopes of turf look like an expanse of tumbled velvet, it is pleasant to pace the open ledges, watching the sun recede from the valley, where mowers are still sweeping the grass into long curved lines like ridges of the sea, while the pine woods on the eastern slopes grow black."

"The landscape is simple, spacious and serene. The fields," the writer continues, call to mind "the tranquil rumination of generations of cattle, the woods offer cool security to sylvan life, the mountains present blunt weather-beaten surfaces rather than the subtle contours, wrinkled as by meditation, of the Italian Alps. One feels that it is a scene in which nothing has ever happened; the haunting adjective is that which Whitman applies to the American landscape—the large unconscious scenery of my native land."

"Switzerland is like a dinner served in the old-fashioned way, with all the dishes put on the table at once: every valley has its flowery mead, its horrid gorge, its chamois-haunted peaks, its wood and waterfall. In Italy, the effects are brought on in courses, and

memory is thus able to differentiate the landscapes, even without the help of that touch of human individuality to which, after all, the best Italian scenery is but a setting. At Splügen, as in most Swiss landscapes, the human interest—the evidences of man's presence—are an interruption rather than a climax.

"The village of Splügen, huddled on a ledge above the Rhine, sheepishly turns the backs of its houses on the view, as though conscious of making a poor show, compared to the tremendous performance of nature. Between these houses, set at unconsidered angles, like boxes hastily piled on a shelf, cobblestone streets ramble up the hill; but after a few yards they lapse into mountain paths, and the pastures stoop unashamed to the back doors of the village. Agriculture seems, in fact, the little town's excuse for being. The whole of Splügen, in mid-summer, is as one arm at the end of a scythe. All day long the lines of stooping figures—men, women and children, grandfathers and industrious babes—spread themselves over the hillsides in an ever-widening radius, interminably cutting, faking and stacking the grass. The lower slopes are first laid bare; then, to the sheer upper zone of pines, the long grass, thick with larkspur, mountain pink and orchids, gradually recedes before the rising tide of mowers."

"So completely are the peasants in the fields a part of the soil they cultivate, that during the day one may be said to have the whole of Splügen to one's self, from the topmost peaks to the deserted highroad. In the evening the scene changes; and the transformation is not unintentionally described in theatrical terms, since the square which, after sunset, becomes the center of life in Splügen, has an absurd resemblance to a stage-setting. One side of this square is bounded by the long weather-beaten front of the post-office. In the left background, the village street is seen winding down, between houses that

look like 'studies' in old-fashioned drawing books (with cracks in the plaster done in very black lead), to the bridge across the Rhine and the Splügen pass. Opposite the inn is the obligatory village fountain, the rallying-point of the chorus; beneath a stone parapet flows the torrent which acts as an invisible orchestra; and beyond the parapet, peaks all the back of the stage."

In "An Artist's Reminiscences" Walter Crane records some impressions of Ireland, where he spent the summer of 1901. "The difference of character between the Irish and English," he says, "impressed me at once on landing, the Irish manners are so superior. The railway porters seem to take a kindly interest in your welfare, apart from prospective tips, and there is generally a feeling of friendly geniality which makes the ordinary business of life pleasanter than among our more guarded and cold and cautious folk, who also, in many parts, are apt to have an aggressive stare for the stranger."

"From Dublin we went to Killarney, visiting Muckross Abbey and making the round of the Lakes, driving to Dunlough Gap, and then riding over it to take the boats on the other side, working our way past the innumerable original Kate Kearney's cottages, and, as I have said, the echo-walkers with their voices or cornet, taking advantage of their only opportunity in the year to turn an honest (but noisy) penny. We duly had the Eagle's Nest pointed out, and shot the rapids into the waters of the Lower Lake."

"From Kenmare we took a magnificent coach-drive over the mountains to Glengarriff, the romantic beauty of which was very striking, with its rocky islands and wooded shores stretching seawards. One realized the Emerald Isle to the full in the ver-

The Real and the Unreal

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE draws the clearest possible distinction between the real and the unreal. And in doing so, it would be impossible to estimate the value of Christian Science to the world. It is not a question of theory, this of reality and unreality, it is a matter of absolute knowledge, knowledge which can be put to the test and proved to be true. Every philosopher, every religious man, every honest thinker spends his days in the quest of reality; but how often could they say when the sun is setting on their labors, that their efforts have been practically futile, for they have found out that what they thought had discovered itself to them as truth or reality has turned out to have been only the phantom of their own desire. That is the way of human intelligence. Lacking the essential quality of revelation, which is the understanding of spiritual sense, it wanders by devious paths to find itself in the long run at the place from which it started.

What empirical philosopher, scholastic theologian, and natural scientist failed to do, Mrs. Eddy has done. The Discoverer of Christian Science has discovered reality, defined reality, and recorded the results of her wonderful labors in her works so plainly that even he who runs may read and understand. In Science and Health, on page 335, this is how Mrs. Eddy writes of reality: "Reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal." Now, as Christian Science teaches, there is but one Mind, and that Mind is God; and God is infinite. Hence Mind is infinite. It follows that all that exists must be the full manifestation of infinite Mind; or, in other words, reality is the manifestation of Mind. If at any time a human being

should be in doubt as to whether any condition that may seem to present itself to him is real or unreal, he can put the question to himself about it: Is it a derivative of Mind? But, one may ask, how can he know? Christian Science replies that every derivative of Mind possesses the qualities of Mind, that is the qualities of good. Thus, for example, all reality, as Mrs. Eddy points out, is "spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal."

Once a man has learned to know reality, he has little trouble in detecting unreality, because the latter has not a single quality of good about it. Unreality is simply nothing. Unreality is the counterfeit of reality, the antithesis of reality, the lie against Truth, the ignorance of material sense, the sensuous beliefs of mortals. There is one creator, God; and God creates reality. Unreality has therefore no creator, no cause, no origin. It comes from nowhere, and it is nowhere. That is what Christian Science says about unreality. Now mortal mind believes in innumerable unrealities as if they were true. It believes that evil is real, and that being real evil has great power. The material senses behold, in belief, the ravages of sin upon the human race, the havoc sin makes in the human mind, and the desolation it brings to human environment. But Christian Science firmly declares that nothing which seems to bring with it inharmonious or any description of real sin or evil is false belief, or the supposition that good is not infinite. Evil is the delusion which is deceiving the human race, causing men to think that sin can bring them happiness, pleasure, joy, leading them by illusory paths to disaster. Evil

is the "will-o'-the-wisp" of human existence. But all the while evil is unreal. "God is not the creator of an evil mind," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 307 of Science and Health. "Indeed," she adds, "evil is not Mind. We must learn that evil is the awful deception and unreality of existence."

The belief in inharmonious seems to take many forms and to be called by many names. Thus disease and the list of the human passions are inharmonious beliefs. But some one may ask, does Christian Science seek to declare that sickness is unreal? Christian Science insists that sickness is an inharmonious mental condition, as unreal as is such an arithmetical fallacy as that one added to one makes three. God is infinite good, infinite harmony; and so God never created or permitted to be created sickness which is assuredly an inharmonious condition of the human mind. Sickness has no origin, therefore, and so is unreal. But is this not poor consolation to a sufferer? It is the truth; and if the truth be spiritually realized by those who are sick it will heal them, because sickness is illusion, the seeming result of fear or ignorance or sin. As the human consciousness perceives the truth about reality and the consequent facts about unreality, it learns the divine method of healing disease. Just in proportion as the human mind becomes obedient to Truth and allows itself to dwell on the spiritual facts of being—that good is omnipresent and omnipotent, and that harmony is the one great spiritual fact—it loses its false belief in the reality and power of disease; and as the belief goes, so does the so-called ailment.

That was the manner of the healing of the sick by Jesus. It was done through absolute knowledge, through scientific understanding of reality. To heal disease, the error which seems to be causing it has to be detected; and Truth destroys the false belief. The higher the spiritual understanding of reality, the greater is the power to detect error and the quicker is the healing.

Christian Science has opened the gates of heaven to men wider than ever before. Christ Jesus is the way. But how woefully have the centuries sought to bar the road thither by confusing the real with the unreal. Never again, however, can the gates be shut, for divine Science reveals that the only thing that can seem to close them is the unreal belief of the carnal mind. Man, the real spiritual man, stands already in heaven, for harmony is omnipresent and spiritual man is cognizant only of the power of good, the presence of reality.

Norwegian Peasant Music

"The Norwegians are exceedingly musical. Their national music gives wonderful expression to their moods. Almost invariably in the gayest pieces one catches here and there a pathetic little groop which gives a very particular character to Norwegian music. In the country the post of fiddler is handed down from generation to generation, together with certain airs which are looked upon as family property; but official fiddlers are by no means the only musicians in the district. These," Bostrich Jungman says in "Norway," by Nico Jungman, "are found in every family, dividing their favors between the violin and the guitar. The organist, L. Lindeman, did great service to his country by collecting and preserving hundreds of national ballads, dances and hymns, which had lived only in the ear of the people, and thus were lost entirely to the outer world. The oldest of these songs are the sagas, sung traditions that have been handed down from immemorial ages. They recount the heroic exploits of the Vikings and warriors of heathen times. . . . Some of the songs consist of hundreds of four-line verses, which must surely be a hard test to the memory of the singers. Sometimes two singers will have a duet in such a song, singing verse after verse alternately. He whose memory, or, in default of memory, invention, fails him first is loser."

"The Norwegian national dances have in their melodies and rhythms a bold and natural character, which gives them considerable worth. The principal are the halling, a Hardanger solo dance consisting of wild gyrations and vigorous kicks at rafters of the room. He who kicks highest is the champion. The other dance is the springar, which is a dance for two, with no less call for the display of muscular powers. . . . The two favorite instruments of the people, on which all this music has been played for centuries, are the langelikk, which somewhat resembles a sitar, and the Hardanger violin. The langelikk has a long, flat body, with rounded holes, and at least seven strings, which are struck with a plectrum. The tone is rather weak, and the sound is somewhat monotonous, but the people, on which all this music has been played for centuries, are the langelikk, which somewhat resembles a sitar, and the Hardanger violin. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Cole Appeal

"I CONCUR with Judge Chase's construction of the statute. But I would go farther. I deny the power of the Legislature to make it a crime to treat disease by prayer." This is the memorandum appended by the Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Willard Bartlett, to the judgment of that court in the Cole case. Mr. Cole, it will be remembered, was a Christian Scientist practicing, according to the tenets of Christian Science, in the City of New York. He was prosecuted for "practicing medicine without lawful authorization and registration," and was found guilty by a jury in the lower court, the judge's charge leaving this jury no option. He appealed to the highest court of the state, which has reversed the judgment of the lower court, in the decision made public last Tuesday, the full text of which has only just become available, and which is printed in our issue of today. The text of the present judgment was prepared by Judge Emory A. Chase, of Catskill, and was concurred in by Judge Cuddeback, Judge Cardozo, and Chief Judge Bartlett. The result of the appeal is technically to order a new trial, but in effect it is to make it legal for Christian Scientists to practice healing in the State of New York, provided their practice is carried on in good faith, and in accordance with the religious tenets of their church.

The act regulating the practice of medicine on which the prosecution was based contained an exception as follows: "This article shall not be construed to affect . . . the practice of the religious tenets of any church." In spite of this clause the lower court charged the jury in these terms: "If you find from the evidence in this case that this defendant did engage in the practice of medicine as alleged in the indictment, within the definition which we have given to you, it is no defense that he did what he did from any sense of duty, or that he did these acts in the practice of the religious tenets of the Christian Science church." The Court of Appeals now decides that this charge was error, and that the exception, made by the Legislature, was intended to exclude from the prohibition of the statute the practice of the religious tenets of Christian Science and other churches.

It must be obvious to everybody that Mr. Cole was not practicing medicine at all. His practice was not based on physical diagnosis, but on the spiritual facts of being. He was relying, as the Chief Judge points out in his memorandum, on prayer as understood in the Christian Science church, and if the exception in the statute did not refer to him, it could not very well refer to anybody at all. The fact is that to punish a citizen of a Christian country for acting in accordance with the teaching of the Bible would be an outrage so gross, and such a travesty of religion, that it could only come about through an exhibition of sectarian bias. It may possibly be an open question for some people whether the healing of the sick by prayer is a Christian responsibility or whether it is not. It may be clear to some people that the divine command to heal the sick lapsed, in some incomprehensible way, in the first or some succeeding century. These, however, are questions of religious teaching; consequently, unless some church or churches are to be allowed to settle for all the other churches what the intention of the writers of the Bible was, every church must be allowed to interpret the Bible for itself. If this were not so the Episcopalian would be legally entitled to decide that no church should be considered Christian which did not ordain bishops; the Roman Catholic church would be legally entitled to hold that no church which did not believe in the real presence or in the confession should be regarded as Christian; the Baptist, that total-immersion was a fundamental test of Christianity, and so on down the whole line of all the sects.

When, therefore, the Christian Science church accepts the full command of the Bible to preach the gospel and to heal the sick, instead of cutting that command in two and leaving the preaching of the gospel to the church and the care of the sick to the medical profession, the very churches, which differ themselves as to the gospel to be preached, would have the right to denounce Christian Science as un-Christian for preaching a gospel, the truth of which it demonstrates in the healing of the sick. This, of course, is frank persecution, every bit as frank as the persecution which drove the Pilgrims out of England into the New World. The church of Charles Stewart and Archbishop Laud claimed to interpret the Bible for all Englishmen; whether they liked that interpretation or not. What the Legislatures would be doing if they were to make laws to attempt to prevent the practice of Christian Science healing would be to perpetrate the action of the Roman Catholic church in passing such statutes as that of "de heretico comburendo," which is to say concerning the burning of heretics, or the ordinances fathered by Laud for the regulation of religious worship. The Roman Catholic church declared to the early Protestants, you must think as we do, or we will torture you first and then burn you. The Church of England declared to the Protestant Dissenters, you must do as we do, or we will possibly torture you, and certainly deprive you of all your civil rights. Even when Non-conformity got the upper hand, temporarily in England, and permanently in New England, it proceeded to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors by imprisoning the Quakers, and by settling the exact pattern of Non-conformity which was to be regarded as orthodox. The Anglican church decided that the tonsure was what it called Romanistic, and that a priest should let his hair grow and wear a peculiarly fashioned flat cap. Non-conformity discovered that this very cap had Romanistic tendencies, and that the tenets of true Protestantism demanded a steeple-crowned hat. These were not mere vagaries of an ecclesiastical fashion. They were as serious theological questions as the healing of the sick

today, and were so felt about, and roused passions equally as fierce.

When the various acts of religious disability had failed to produce unity in the English church, the dominant party fell back on its last argument of expelling the recalcitrant clergy from their livings, just as, under comparatively similar conditions in Scotland, the Scotch ministers were driven by the Presbyterians from their manse. So today, when it is found that Christian Scientists cannot be persecuted out of their opinions, there is an attempt to prove that they have no right to be paid for their ministrations, because those ministrations combine healing the sick with preaching the gospel, instead of being confined only to preaching the gospel. To be paid for praying for the sick and the sinner, in short, is denounced as commercialism. To be paid for praying for the sinner only is regarded as strictly orthodox, and from one point of view perhaps it really is.

That, however, does not appear to have been the view of the Legislature of the State of New York, and as the judges were careful to point out, they were there not to make the law but to interpret it. The law, indeed, was made to protect those who desire ordinary medical treatment against the fraudulent practice of that form of medicine. It was not intended to throttle other schools of healing after the manner in which the religious sects of the past attempted to throttle all manner of dissent. The medical schools need have no fear of Christian Science, provided they can do better healing than Christian Scientists, and they had far better devote their energies to doing that healing than to the persecution of the exponents of another method of healing because opposed to their theories. On the other hand if they themselves fail to do better healing than Christian Scientists, they can no more prevent the spread of Christian Science teaching than Dame Partington could trundle back the Atlantic with her mop.

Canadian Labor Unions

THE recent session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had vexed issues to settle; for, while the men and women whom a nation at arms has left for ordinary pursuits are well paid now, they are by no means satisfied with the conditions under which work is often done; and changes under way in the industrial world indicate disagreements following a return to peace.

The decision of a large majority of the delegates to range the trades congress on the side of a modification of the prohibition law now in force in Ontario province, implies that unionism in the Dominion is still at the point where the interests of bartenders and brewery workers are deemed of more consequence than the welfare of society in general, or of wage-workers as a class. It may be creditable to men who have work that they should regret the unemployment of persons who have been connected with the liquor traffic. But it is one thing to regret their being temporarily out of work, and another thing to ask the state to alter a wise law which safeguards all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, for the sake of the dispossessed bartenders and some others. It is in just this way that trades unionism brings on itself the distrust of persons who would like to be its friends.

This trade congress also went on record as bitter in its denunciation of the Lemieux industrial dispute act, and as demanding its repeal. None of the speakers, probably, and presumably few of the voters, really believe that either the Conservative ministry now in power, or the Liberals after the war, would venture to respond favorably to any such appeal. Nevertheless, organized labor is against the act, and is likely to remain constant to its convictions; so the compulsory investigation law awaits a severe industrial dispute, such as the Dominion has not yet experienced, to show what its merits are. The same objections that Canadian trade unionists entertain toward law come also from trade unionists in the United States. But in Canada the law exists. In the United States it is now only a desirable scheme, desirable from the standpoint of the public, the third party to all disputes, and the party that, in the last analysis, pays most of the bills. If the President, and Congress, at the next session, make an administration measure of the compulsory investigation or arbitration bill, Washington will, no doubt, have a lively time until the law is either enacted or rejected; for it will have aligned against it the American Federation of Labor. Ottawa has the serene time to which to look forward.

Single Tax in California

HENRY GEORGE, a resident of California, gave the term "single tax" to the doctrine for which it stands, in 1887. Later he described both the term and the system as denoting the theory or movement which aims at the collection of all public revenues from one single source, what in political economy is termed "rent," the value of land itself, irrespective of any improvement on or on it; or, to put it in another way, a proposal or movement which aims at the appropriation of economic rent, the "unearned increment of land values," to public uses, by means of taxation.

The originator of the movement found the Pacific coast to be less in sympathy with his ideas than the Atlantic seaboard or the middle West. He perhaps found more patient listeners and heartier sympathizers on the eastern side of the Atlantic, and especially in the United Kingdom, than in his own country. Long before the single-tax propaganda was launched, his writings on economic subjects had found readers in all parts of the world, but his philosophy has been put to practical test and to practical account oftener abroad than in the United States, as it has heretofore been discussed more vigorously in other states than in California.

At all events, nearly thirty years after the term single tax first came into use, it stands for one of the most important issues now before the people of California. The League for Home Rule in Taxation in California is supporting a constitutional amendment permitting any county, city or town to raise its revenue for

local purposes by a tax on the value of land, exempting improvements. The main question will come to an issue next spring, it is understood. In November, however, there will be opposition, among single taxers as well as among anti-single taxers, to a clause which, it is claimed, is so loosely drawn as to endanger the entire taxing system of the state. The difficulties that have arisen on this score are not of a character to impair the single tax movement proper in the least degree. Nor will interest wane because of any postponement of the main contest.

California is confronted with the landlord or land-ownership or land-grabbing problem in one of its most aggravated forms. Holdings of unimproved, non-producing, non-contributing land embracing thousands of acres are numerous in the state. The effect is exactly what it is wherever land grabbing and land holding for speculative purposes are tolerated. The state taxing commission and the state immigration commission have both been investigating the land question. The former, in a preliminary report, recommends that every person owning improved land, or land put to some beneficial use, up to the value of \$5000, should be exempt from an excess tax on the increased land value; that all land not in use should be subject to a maximum tax of such character; that all property in use in excess of the exemption should be liable to a lighter tax than the unused property, and that the tax should be levied so that at definite periods a substantial proportion of the value which has been added to the land, because of site or social conditions, be collected and paid into the state treasury.

This indicates very clearly the trend of thought in the state, as does the public discussion of land tax, single tax and site tax now under way. It should be remembered that an apparent defeat of the single tax in November will not mean a defeat in reality. In fact, the outlook is most favorable for the expression of a sentiment, in the Golden state, that will pave the way to an early acceptance of the theory of land-value taxation held and advocated by one of its most distinguished citizens a generation ago.

The Louvre

THE Louvre is, of course, one of those great institutions which, like the British Museum, are never very long absent from the news of the day. When something is not being presented to these institutions, as for instance, M. Zoubaloff's recent gifts to the former, something new is being discovered about their contents. Everybody who visits Paris to see the sights of the city goes, as a matter of course, to see the Louvre; just as everybody who visits London for a like purpose recognizes that the British Museum is one of the places that he should see. It would be an interesting subject for inquiry, it is true, how many Londoners, within ten miles of Bloomsbury, have never been inside the museum; and, perhaps, after he had "done" London, the insatiable statistician would want to go to Paris and institute a similar inquiry in regard to the great building on the banks of the Seine; but such considerations are beside the present purpose. And, after all, it is almost a platitude to say that it is the visitor who sees the sights of any city. The resident, who can see them any time, often never sees them at all.

Now, in the southwest corner of the quadrangle of the Louvre, this visitor may see, traced on the pavement, the plan of a building. If his guidebook be a good one, or his cicerone well informed, he will learn that this plan is that of the foundations of the great keep erected here by Philip Augustus in the twelfth, or the early days of the thirteenth century. This great fortress, which was defended by rectangular fortifications, was demolished by Francis I, who requisitioned the services of the noted architect, Pierre Lescault, to build here, in its stead, a great palace. Pierre Lescault built the portions of the wings to the south and west of the courtyard, and these will ever rank amongst the finest examples of renaissance architecture which the world has to show. The rest of the buildings surrounding the courtyard date from the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., and amongst these the most wonderful piece of work is the colonnade of the east facade, built between the years 1666 and 1670, by Claude Perrault. Catherine de Medici and Henry IV. added the Grande Galerie and the Pavillon Henry IV.; respectively; but the two great wings projecting westwards from the corners of the quadrangle, each consisting of parallel galleries with pavilions at intervals, were built by Napoleon III.

The site of the Tuileries, whose history is so intimately bound up with that of the Louvre, knows its great building, of course, no more. The structure itself was burnt by the Communists in 1871, all except the Pavillon de Flore on the south. Only the Pavillon de Marsan, which is now occupied by the museum of decorative arts, was rebuilt.

But to return to the Louvre. Many books have been written about it and around it. There is a wealth of story, tales of great people and great happenings, connected with its long galleries and great chambers; but to the traveler of today, it speaks only of pictures and again pictures, and sculpture and again sculpture. To the man who has visited it but once; who, in the space of a single hour or so, has walked literally miles along its galleries and seen literally acres of paintings, the recollection is often confused, and not always happy. Every now and again, he remembers afterwards, he saw a picture he had known from his earliest childhood, and, being just a plain man, with a plain man's ignorance of such matters, he remembers he had just time to gasp out, "Oh, that's where that is!" before he was hurried on to the next.

But that is, of course, just the way not to see the Louvre. Many people, again of course, have not the time to see it as it should be seen. But the Louvre needs to be treated much as one would treat a beautiful domain one might have close at hand, and to which one had at all times free access. It is eminently a place to be visited often, and not too long at a time, and at leisure. There should be no sense of having to see everything, or of being compelled to see the great features, and to dis-

cover whatever greatness there may be in them. The man who would know to the full the delights which the Louvre has to offer, must assert his freedom to like what he likes, and to like it in his own time and in his own way.

Notes and Comments

THE rapid spread of the automatic telephone service in the United Kingdom is one of the most interesting of recent developments in the telephone world. Already the system has been installed in several of the most important towns in the country, and is proving eminently successful and popular. It is early yet, of course, to decide how far the new system is superior to the old. Anything, however, that successfully eliminates the purely mechanical from the sphere of human effort is in the line of progress.

IN few directions has the food supply of the United Kingdom changed more, in recent years, than in the matter of fruits. It is not many years ago since bananas, now perhaps the commonest of all fruits on the London market, were regarded as a novelty. Nowadays, vessels with vast cold storage capacity bring many and various fruits to London from all over the world. Cape peaches and pears, for instance, are almost as common as those from the Vale of Evesham. The latest arrival is a big consignment of Almeida grapes "from the Cape."

PACKED into one sentence, the report of the committee that has been investigating the costs of sports at Yale means practically this: Reduce substantially, or face a decree against all competitive sports. When the university treasury shows a deficit, and teachers on fixed incomes are struggling to meet soaring costs of living, why let vast sporting spectacles gorge athletic association treasuries, and "coaches" draw inordinate salaries? Such a report, at a time like the present, may stir even wider discussion than it would ordinarily, but it will be more commonly approved.

THEY were shrewd friends of amity between the United States and Mexico who began the effort, now well under way, to set up immediate contacts and ample and friendly correspondence between the leading women of the two countries. Men will listen to the joint recommendations of women with civic purpose and social ideals, when they report on ways out of tangles made up of political, social and economic feuds. By an interesting chain of events California and Yucatan are leaders in this movement.

KANSAS has not a high rate of prison population, compared with many states of the union, and her penal system never has been vindictive. The easier, therefore, has it been for her to decide to turn the state penitentiary into a school; both the rigor of servitude and the labors of enforced industry being reduced to a minimum. It is not on record that Kansas has been reading Galsworthy's "Justice," or that Sing Sing's innovator, Thomas Mott Osborn, has visited the state. Kansas is progressive, and is in a progressive region of the country, and all about her are states that have tried, with satisfaction, humane dealing with prisoners.

AT BOTH Yale and Smith Colleges the academic authorities have set up friendly, if not formal and financial, relations with local bookshops that are to be kept after the manner of such centers of learning. The wonder is that the alliance, however informal but none the less real, has not come before. In theory it should have done so. That it comes now is in part due to the visible decline in the conduct of retail trade, the relative falling off in the purchase of books by readers, so that action of some sort is becoming necessary in communities where there are large numbers of students.

A NATIVE of Uruguay, speaking before the recent international recreation congress, said that South American children do not know how to play. Instead, he said, their parents keep them constantly poring over books, on the theory that recreation interferes with mental development. If some happy mean could be found between this attitude and that which causes many North American schools and colleges apparently to strive first for excellence in athletics, it might be better for the students of both countries.

THE career of the city newsboy has ever been a favorite subject for exploitation by the writers of boys' books. The hero has been permitted to achieve success in many ways in an incredibly short time, yet perhaps no author, in his flights of fancy, ever made a newsboy an associate judge in the city court of New York. But that is what actually came about the other day. The newsboy thus honored is to assist Judge Costello in the adjustment of juvenile cases. His experience and point of view should help many a youngster in a tight place to be better understood.

PROOF that the cow is gaining deserved recognition is shown by the announcement that the National Dairy Association of the United States is to conduct an advertising campaign to involve, during three years, the expenditure of \$750,000, to put "the dairy industry into the forefront of modernized efficient organizations." Inasmuch as "truthful advertising" is a slogan of the hour, the association might get some points from methods said to have been introduced by Bill Nye, who, as the story goes, once having a "raspberry plush cow of undoubted courage" to sell, boldly advertised her faults as well as her virtues, ending his statement with the honest confession, "I would rather sell her to a non-resident, the farther away the better."

LOWE of the fatherland, and eagerness to see pictures of scenes familiar in childhood, are given as among the main reasons for an attendance of more than 21,000 persons at the Swedish art loan exhibit which has just been brought to a close in Minneapolis. This is an interesting reminder of how largely one of the most prosperous sections of the United States is populated with settlers from Scandinavia.